FOR——SAKE DO DRINK
A MATURE WHISKY.
You can get P & O at every
Dealer and it is 10 Years' Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,012—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7393	L. M. Wilmer	11th Aug.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
"M." VALETTA	6023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
" BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 154.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,219	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Josch.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah and Bozreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about the 16th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1900.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

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At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
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Started by SETH RUTONSEY MOOLEE, J. P. and SETH VIRJEE VALJEE,

THE MORBI ARYASUBODH THEATRICAL COMPANY

Will perform

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THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

THE POPULAR PLAY OF

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("The adoptation of Shakspears "Winters Tale.")

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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores office up to noon of MONDAY, the 20th August, for the SUPPLY of FIFTY (50) TONS of COTTON WASTE to be delivered in full within three (3) months from date of order.

Samples must accompany each Tender and applications for Tender forms should be addressed to the undersigned not later than the 16th instant.

By Order,
W. HUMPHRIES,
Controller of Stores.

32, Jackson Ghat Street, Calcutta, 8th August, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, BUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1900 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"May 18, 1899."

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GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS,

Of every description for Embroidery.

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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Manager.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally erectical. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liquour should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur*.

Extract from the *Gazette Medicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets, as 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

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56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Handies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1923.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintaining the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 13th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

28th July, 1900.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JAMES WILLIAM SMITH, late Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
HOOSEIN SHAIKJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
ASHANNA NAGOO, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
DOOLBAJEE KOOSAJEE SANGREY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
MAINAH NAIKIN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
LALTAPARSAD DWARKA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
FAZULBHOY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
THOMAS FRANCIS CARRAL, late Jailer, Dhulia Jail.
JOHN NOEL, late Wharf Ranger, Bombay Port Trust.
CHARLES WILLIAM TYLER, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery, Kirkee.
HARIDAS RUNCHORDAS, late of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Inhabitant.
ARTHUR EDWIN PROCTOR, late a Government Pensioner, Karachi.
RICHARD WILLIAM LIEBSCHWAGER, late Acting Deputy Sheriff, Bombay.
HENRY GEORGE SYMONS, late Lieutenant Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, Retired List, Mahableshwar.
GORJI AMRICHAND KAPADIA, late of Bombay, Hindu Jain Priest.
GEORGE HENRY BROOME, late Telegraph Inspector, Indian Midland Railway, Bhopal.
CLAUDINE FERNANDES, late wife of Michael Fernandes Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Ismail.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th August, 1900.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers ; write to me ; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy, Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to :—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Coins House, Rembrandt Road, Lee, London, S.E. Name this paper).

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the poison from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists. &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE BLOOD LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, [illegible]ESDRUGGIST, London, England

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sorting and waiting when you can do the job yourself. Any boloroquired to be puncheo dimply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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Agents Wanted,

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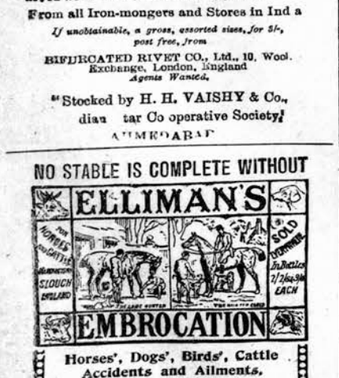
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/- Jars—1/- and 2/-

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood Bed Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or Made to Order.—Chowkie. No. 6.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 5h. 40m Sun sets, 6h, 29m. High water, 11-42m., 11-50a, Low water, 4-54m., 5-37a.
P. and O.s.s. Oriental, with English mails of 27th July due to arrive at 6 a.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. 1st Norfolk Regiment.
Islam Gymkhana vs. B. V. A.
Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. Grant Medical College.
Indo Portuguese C. C. vs. British India Apprentices C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m., Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 0-19a. Low water, 5-37m., 6-16a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Godavery and Bahadur entered and the Ponani and Cavery left the dock yesterday and the Hospital-ship s.s. Carthage left it on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pemba and Onipenta entered the dock on Thursday and the steamer Sobraon left it yesterday.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The annual gathering of the Students' Brotherhood is to take place on Sunday morning, at 8-30 a. m., when Sir Laurence Jenkins has consented to preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th instant respectively.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Municipalism, as shown in my two previous letters, is the order of the day. We have reason to hope that ultraconservatism will not be shown by the Corporation adopting a policy diametrically opposite to that we see everywhere else. If it fails to recognise tramway service falling within the field of Municipal enterprise, disastrous consequences, I am afraid, would follow—disastrous because of the presence of plague, which fosters and thrives for reasons of insanitation, the direct and inevitable consequence of a terribly congested population, the fact of the place having become endemic furnishes eloquent but melancholy testimony to the deplorable state of things which exists. The large payment, which the question of the purchase of this concern involves, may frighten the Corporation, and prevent it from making a desirable venture, but it should note, that while on the one hand the expense on account of plague will be pressing, on the other the load of debt will be increasing, as evident in the fact that the purchase value, from 77 lakhs in 1894, has swollen to about a crore now. What about the human sacrifice and loss of trade ? The problems of relieving the congested population presses very hard ; and it has been proved conclusively that the Municipality only can furnish, as a matter cheap rate, tramway service, contributing so largely to this relief, it would be difficult to understand the economic principles guiding the Corporation, if it again commits the error to which the Municipal Commissioner draws its attention.

Electricity is recognised to be a necessary part of a tramway service. Low fares—the absolute condition of success—can be secured by electric traction only. An authority has pronounced his opinion that a penny fare, with half-penny stages, is within the range of practical administration " but only under electric service." The manager of the Liverpool tramway says: "We bring the bulk of the people down in the morning, take them home again for dinner, back to business again in the afternoon, and home again at night. That more than doubles the traffic. It is an object-lesson as to the advantages of electric traction, and the benefit it brings in its train." The halfpenny fares in Glasgow, resulting from electric propulsion, have been declared to be a signal success. I think it does not require telling that Glasgow has the reputation of having a dense population like Bombay. An English professional journal points out that electric tramways will provide a means of preventing the terrible overcrowding which is occurring in most towns." The Nottingham Corporation is about to consider the question of electric tramways and housing together. Why should not Bombay where plague terrorises ? The advance of electric tramways is found to be a signal for building operations in America. I repeat that the success of the overhead electric system is recognised, and that the conduit or underground system is found to be very costly and troublesome. I have discussed the question from all standpoints : electrical, financial, and social. What the attitude of the Corporation is in connection with this enterprise we do not know ; but the lukewarmness shown at the very outset creates uneasiness.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHEER BURJORJI MASTER.

Tardeo, Aug 9.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BYCULLA CLUB.

THIS annual fixture with which the Bombay Gymkhana usually open the season was in the first instance put off owing to the heat. Yesterday the second fixture which had been arranged had also to be abandoned this time owing to the rain. The ground was water-logged and play was entirely out of the question.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

At to-day's match the following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana :—Mr. F. O. Clarke, Lieut. H. E. Browne, Lieut. D. Vines, Lieut. A. C. Edwards, Captain Kendal, Captain Tomkins, Captain Anderson, Captain Chichester, Mr. A. R. Burney, Mr. F. O. Milne, and Mr. F. O. Marshall.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. NORFOLK REGIMENT.

At to-day's match the following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana :—Mr. Muirhead, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. W. Reid, Lieut. A. Moens, Mr. H. Robertson, Mr. H. Dunk, Mr. P. G. Arnot, Lieut. H. Beville, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. H. Gibbon, and Captain Bolton.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The following teams will take part in the practice match to-morrow (Sunday) :—The game will be played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, at 10 a.m. sharp. Players are requested to be punctual. The team will be entertained at lunch at the Parsee Gymkhana :—

Mr. D. Kanga. (Captn.)	Mr. R. Mody. (Captn.)
Mr. B. Billimoria.	Mr. H. Belgamwalla.
Mr. M. Balsara.	Mr. N. Chinory.
Mr. K. Driver.	Mr. F. Colabawalla.
Mr. H. Kanga.	Mr. P. Davur
Mr. G. Karaka.	Mr. N. Langrana.
Mr. K. Kharas.	Mr. A. H. Mehta.
Mr. D. Dubash.	Mr. R. N. Mehta.
Mr. D. Mody.	Mr. K. B. Mistry.
Mr. D. Raja (senr.)	Mr. C. M. Patel.
Mr. S. Pochkhanawalla.	Mr. D. Raja (Junior.)
Mr. P. H. Vakil.	Mr. F. Vakharia.

Umpires, Messrs. K. C. Lalkaka and D. B. Tapia.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—Rao Saheb Janardhan Damodhar Dixit of Thana has been confirmed in his appointment as a Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bhivandi. Mr. Tatya Laxaman Pradhan has been appointed Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at the same place in the Thana District.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, who visited the Catholic Public Library in Khazarwadi, a few days ago, was pleased to send a cheque for Rs. 35 as a donation to that institution the other day, through Mr. Francis Collasco, Honorary Secretary of the Library.

It is stated that several Brahmin experts of Bassein have applied the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, asking permission to tap the toddy palms in that Division, on payment of an annual tax of one rupee per tree and to make jagri (gool or goor) from the juice of these trees, similar to that made in Southern Canara and Cannanore in Madras, and to construct a factory for the purpose near the old sugar factory in the fortress of Bassein.

Sooraj Bax and nine other Panjabis, who were charged with having attempted to commit a dacoity at the house of Dr. Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, at Andheri, in April last, were tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana, on Monday last. Sooraj Bax and two other Panjabis were found guilty of the offence and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each and the others were acquitted. Great credit is due to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and to Mr. McDermott in this case, who arrested the accused before they could plunder the house of Dr. Dandekar.

A Ghazi, named Ballia of Channi, was tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana for stealing silver rings, worth Re. 1, belonging to Gowan Koombhar of Kolivada. He was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days rigorous imprisonment.

Seventy-four cents of rain fell here yesterday and sixty-six cents to-day. Total fall to Thursday, August 9, forty-eight inches and fifty-seven cents ; to fall to same date last year thirty-one inches and ninety-four cents. The price of coarse rice is eighteen pounds and a quarter, and that of Rangoon rice eighteen and a half per rupee in Thana.

The height of water in the Municipal Pokharan Tank, Thana, rose from fourteen to sixteen feet yesterday. The Municipality intend to supply the residents of the town with Pokharan water from the 1st proximo and discontinue purchasing Tansa water from the Bombay Municipality.

Cholera has broken out among the Portuguese and Mahomedans in Charai and Mahagiri. Six deaths in the former and four in the latter took place during the past week. There were six attacks and four deaths from cholera in the native town of Thana yesterday.

It has been raining here. Breaks intervene. Wells are now full of water in Thana. Transplantation of bhat crops completed in Salsette Taluka.

THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

THE following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 4th instant :—" Rainfall is normal on the West Coast and the Deccan, fair to good in the Circars, and light generally elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are generally normal for the season and ample under large works. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and field-work are generally in active progress. Standing crop is thriving almost everywhere and improved by the recent rain in the Circars, but rain is now wanted in the Carnatic. Pasture and fodder are generally available. Cattle is improving. Prices generally easier except in the Carnatic and parts of the Circars where they are almost stationary. Test-workers in Kistna 1,779, and in the Deccan 3,462 ; and weavers in Cuddapah, 3,100 ; total workers, 4,111 men, 3,800 women and 420 children, segregating 8,331."

HOSPITAL HORRORS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STRONG INDICTMENT OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

WE take the following from the "Cape Times" of June 27 :—

SEAMY SIDE OF WAR.

A VOLUNTEER'S EXPERIENCE.

The following narrative communicated in an interview with a special correspondent of the "Cape Times" reveals the seamy side of military hospital experiences. The narrator is a volunteer from one of the distant colonies who has accepted in the cheeriest spirit all the rough work of campaigning. Disabled by the injury which caused his removal to hospital, he made haste to return to duty after getting his discharge. The internal mechanism of a man, however, when out of repair will not be trifled with. By the sharp discipline of suffering the volunteer was taught that, for the present, his military ardour must be curbed. The narrative is a perfectly genuine document ; she teller of the story a high-spirited young fellow of good position in his own colony, whose good faith is beyond question :—Ed.

As a volunteer who has come over 8,000 miles to help the Imperial forces in the present war, I am willing to take the liberty of using your columns as the medium to bring certain troubles of Tommy Atkins before the public.

TOMMY AS A MAN.

When Tommy goes forth to fight for his Queen and country those people who aver that as he is drawn from the worst classes in the motherland any treatment is good enough for him, should at least keep their ungrateful sentiments to themselves. I have lain alongside of him in the various hospitals it has been my misfortune (in more ways than one) to lie in, and when even a volunteer (who Tommy looks down upon in times of peace) is brought in, it is Tommy who looks after him, and not the R.A.M.C. orderlies, who are paid to do so. I am of opinion that the only branch of the service that is drawn from the slums of Britain is the Royal Army Medical Corps, and that our regiments of the line are composed of men whose manners when addressed by outsiders are always courteous and often those of gentlemen. Among themselves I admit their language is not always refined; but then it must be remembered that their adjectives have been taught them by their corporals and sergeants, and if they have no other redeeming features they are, to say the least of it, expressive. Still I am not going to make excuses for T. A. There is no need to do so, and even if there were he is here himself in person to do so. What I wish to bring before your readers is the utter indifference shown him by the authorities when on a voyage out sick, and to do so I am going to detail my own experiences from the ambulance wagon to a general hospital.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE : AMBULANCE WAGGON.

It was a bearer corps that handled me first of all, and of them I can only sing praises, for with the few inconveniences at hand they did do their best to make all the men in the waggon comfortable, and spoke kindly and cheerfully to them. Of the driver of the waggon I cannot say anything bad enough. His mules, he said, were fresh, and to quieten them down he took the team and waggon off the main track, set off at a fast pace, and steered for all the ant hills he could find. At least to us in the waggon it seemed so, and I am sorry that I have not sufficiently regained my strength to return to the front and give that man a thorough. The waggons are at all times rough conveyances, and on this occasion there were eleven men sitting up in it, and one half of them were continually on the verge of unconsciousness from the pain caused by the jolting. Bloemfontein was our destination, and we arrived there a little before dark.

FIELD HOSPITAL.

The marquees to which we were consigned were not erected when we arrived, and the men suffering from rheumatism, dysentery, enteric fever, pneumonia, inflammation of bladder, wounds, ague, and loathsome diseases had either to keep quiet or sit outside in the cold. Many of them had no blankets, and a few of them no overcoats. Just as darkness was coming on the erecting of the marquees was finished, and a few blankets were sent to me one by one. A pint of very hot, peppery, and tasty beef tea was served to each man, irrespective of disease, and this, though a blessing to many, was death to others. I found the R.A.M.C. sergeant in charge of our ward a most unsympathetic brute, but one possessed of a palm with a sovereign he did give me a little attention. Finding that I had some money, he told me that I could buy cocoa, arrowroot, and extra milk from him, and though at this time I knew I was saving my own and the other patients' food, we would have starved had I not bought from him. The way this is worked is as follows :—Each man is allowed so much milk &c. per day, and instead of mixing the proper allowance of water per tin of condensed milk double the amount would be mixed with it, and thus there is a tin of milk for sale. I have bought milk in several hospitals, and I have never been able to get it under 2s. per tin, and have paid as high as 9d. Arrowroot and grub could also be bought for 6d. per mess-tin full. To the uninitiated this may not seem so big a crime as it really is, but when one realises what a milk diet in a field hospital is—a pint (more or less, generally less) of condensed milk three times a day, with nothing else,—it is easily seen what, at best, a very bare diet it is; and when one-half of the most sustaining ingredient is left out, is it any wonder the death-rate has been so high among our military hospitals ? Men with money can live fairly well in hospital, for the orderlies are always willing to go out and purchase things for the patients, as they make a profit out of the goods purchased. On more than one occasion I have given an orderly a sovereign to get me six shillings's worth of stamps or fruit, and when he returned he would give me the stamps or fruit and nine shillings. When I would ask him for the other ten shillings he would swear that I only gave him half a sovereign, and would add that, anyway the vendor kept it for half a sovereign and that he had only received the nine shillings from the man. Wines and spirits ordered for a patient that had no money rarely reached him, as if the orderly could not sell them he drank them himself, and often when medicine was ordered a patient the orderly would save himself the trouble of administering it by remarking that it was no adjective good giving the man medicine, as he (the patient) would be dead in an hour or so.

DAILY SCENES.

The medicine glass was a broken measure-glass, and I am sure, had it been washed for weeks, for all round the outside edge there was a thick rim of dried saliva and the discharge from sore lips, &c., making it a disgusting thing to take in one's hands, let alone one's lips. All sorts of medicines were administered out of the same glass, and even the thought of it made me sick. Patients were allowed to lie all day, from the doctor's morning visit until his evening inspection, without seeing the orderly, and had to look after each other. This neglect has no doubt got to Believe All is not over already. We say nothing of the probability that attacks would be made on the boats from the banks, by that Chinese artillery which is giving so much trouble at Tientsin. Neither should we do more than note the other fact—that the Peiho, being an alluvial river, has raised itself abed which in some places is higher than the country round. It would be no insuperable feat for the Chinese to cut the banks at one of these places and draw off the water.

We do not criticise Mr. Colquhoun's letter from any ill-conditioned wish to make an attack on him, but because it is such a very typical example of the working of the "something must be done" frame of mind. We saw a much worse example the other day in the shape of a remark by some wiseacre in a contemporary who did not understand why we must wait now, though Sir Hope Grant and General Montaubin carried out their operations in 1830 at this very season of the year. They did not. The taking of the Taku forts, which was the preliminary to the advance of Peking, occured in the middle of August, and the advance itself was largely made in September—at the very time, in fact, for which all competent authorities assure us we must now wait.—"St. James's Gazette."

MODERN SHAKESPEAR.

A correspondent sends the following to the "Times of Burma" :—A few evenings ago I witnessed "the Balcony Scene " of Romeo and Juliet" translated into Hindustani. It was realistic and impressive, and your readers will probably like an account of it. The scene occurred in a back drainage space within a hundred yards of Brooking Street. "Juliet" was reclining in a long chair in the balcony, her ayah shampooing her graceful ankles. The figure of a stalwart youth in oriental dress appeared below chirping a signal.

DIALOGUE.

Ayah :—" Kaun hai tum ?"
Youth :—" Ham Romao hain."
Ayah :—" Kya mangta ?"
Romeo :—" Juliet."
Ayah :—" Juliet nahin hai, bahar giya. Phir ao, das baja ; pechari ki sirri ao."

(Exit Romeo).

At the close of this scene, I too withdrew, marvelling at the new rendering of the classic author's play.

MR. CARLILE FRASER, of the Donaldson Smith Expedition, has reached the Nile, and has proceeded to the East Coast by way of Kampala and British East Africa. The expedition left Berbera on August 1, 1899, and reached the Nile on March 14, having travelled through the unknown country lying between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. Mr. Donaldson Smith has already returned to Europe via Khartoum.

THE number of coinages executed in the Royal Mint in 1899 were very large, and the medal department was kept steadily employed. In 1898 the number of coins struck of all denomisations, imperialand of colonial, reached the unprecedented total of 93,090, 217; but during 1899 this figure was exceeded by 46,723,907, the coinage having amounted to 144,823,124 pieces. The whole of the operations required for this manufacture were not, however, carried out in London, a portion of the blanks for the bronze coinage as well as a portion of those for the Hongkong silver coinage having been prepared at Birmingham. Even with this assistance, the resources of the Mint are not sufficiently elastic to enable the demands upon it to be met promptly and satisfactorily when they are on such a large scale and as constant as they proved to be throughout the year under review. The real and nominal value of the sterling coinage issued in 1899 was 10,275,2261., as compared with 7,177,3071, in 1898, the mean for the last 10 years being 7,983,3171. The weight of material represented by the 1899 coinage was 67 tons in standard gold, 180 tons in standard silver and 323 tons in bronze,

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 10, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	50 0	52 82	51 91	51 0
Friday, 10th August.....	0 95	0 57	0 68	0 42
Total.....	50 95	53 49	52 59	51 42
Total fall to Aug. 10th 1899	26 65	27 56	33 30	28 94
Total fall to Aug. 10th 1898	53 72	53 24	53 41	49 67

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at he Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	43 22
From 6 a.m. 9th to 6 a.m. 10th August	0 63
Total.....	43 85

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	137 75
Wednesday, 8th August	2 84
Total.....	139 59

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	55 86
Wednesday, 8th August.....	1 55
Total.....	57 44
Total up to 8th August, 1899.....	23 31

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m. on the 8th August :—

	Bhavnagar Para. In. cts.	Dhola. In. cts.	Jetalsar. In. cts.
Previous total	16 8	14 38	25 8
Rainfall on the 8th Aug. ..	0 38	0 12	0 1
Total up to date	16 46	14 50	25 9

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	47 66
Thursday, 9th August, 8 a.m. to 5 a.m.	0 91
Total.....	48 57
Total fall to 9th August, 1899.....	31 94

Thursday, 5 p.m.—It has been raining to the entire satisfaction of the cultivators. Transplantation of rice seedlings nocompleted in coast Talukas ; but nearly finished in inland Talukas of the Thana District. Cases of cholera are reported in the town of Thana daily. There were six attacks and 6 deaths yesterday.

G. I. P. R. LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 3rd August, 1900 :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	21 0	Nasik	14 70
Raver	14 93	Deolali	14 9
Nimbora	12 90	Ghoti	48 85
Bhadli	12 31	Nargaon	11 3
Jalgaon	14 0	Warangaon	11 78
Sirsoli	17 7	Hotgi	14 98
Mhaswad	11 98	Mohol	17 10
Maheji	14 40	Madha	19 46
Pachora	17 21	Barsi Road	8 8
Kajgaon	12 52	Kem	11 65
Chalisgaon	12 52	Jeur	12 93
Naydongri	15 71	Pomalwari	9 33
Nandgaon	11 50	Biksal	10 42
Munmar	21 53	Lonauli	108 45
Lasalgaon	21 53	Dhond	6 62
Khervadi	11 82	Talegaon	21 65

B. B. AND C. I. R. LINE.

The table shewing actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 8 a.m., 4th August 1900 :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	37 10	Wadhwan	9 0
Panjoo	33 85	Dabhoe	7 38
Valtarsa	28 91	Sevalia	3 26
Vaghai	41	Godhra	5 84
Ghowad	47 26	Patri	8 94
Daman	54 31	Tinkhera	12 89
Balsar	30 70	Nahad	5 70
Nausari	28 25	Amergarh	13 84
Surat	20 70	Rutlam	9 6
Kim	14 80	Sylana	12 13
Broach	11 56	Rajpardi	20 77
Baroda	11 87	Ujjara	20 77
Mohmadabad	7 14	Nantarvar	11 94
Ahmedabad	5 70	Nardana	11 99
Viramgam	4 5		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are reduced to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and it is obtained by the number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature of past 24 hours. Maximum	Temperature of past 24 hours. Minimum	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·531	E	5	87·6	78·1	91	...	8·22	-2·09
Sirsa	29·513	SW	1	89·3	75·0	70	0·39	1·36	-3·36
Delhi	29·513	S	5	87·5	78·0	87	0·45	7·01	-3·37
Agra	29·501	SE	4	92·0	80·2	80	0·35	7·04	-2·75
Cawnpore	29·503	ESE	5	93·2	81·0	90	...	11·21	...
Allahbad	29·501	E	6	94·6	81·3	80	...	11·12	-2·08
Jhansi	29·52	SSW	1	87·2	80·1	89	0·58	13·19	-3·04
Jacobabad	29·444	NW	9	109·4	83·1	64	...	0·00	-2·17
Karachi	29·493	NW	9	89·4	74·2	91	1·18	1·46	-2·32
Jaypore	29·518	NE	4	88·2	76·1	87	1·49	12·76	-2·30
Ajmere	29·521	SW	5	87·4	79·1	91	0·05	8·34	-3·43
Deesa	29·493	E	5	87·1	74·1	91	0·53	11·41	-3·09
Ahmedabad	29·506	SW	3	86·7	77·6	90	0·13	7·21	...
Bhuj	29·494	W	3	83·3	76·4	97	2·05	10·10	+0·23
Jamnagar	29·514	NW	14	83·6	76·6	96	2·01	15·73	...
Rajkot	29·491	W	13	83·4	75·7	96	0·74	21·27	...
Bhowsagar	29·502	I	7	87·5	75·8	87	0·29	16·62	...
Veraval	29·527	W	17	82·0	77·8	90	0·53	19·56	...
Neemuch	...	WSW	10	85·5	73·5	94	...	14·22	-2·36
Indore	29·380	WSW	11	84·6	74·1	91	0·25	17·99	-1·42
Saugor	29·500	W	2	85·4	74·1	89	1·98	21·44	-1·19
Jubulpore	29·623	NW	1	88·9	76·1	94	0·31	19·99	-16·79
Hoshangabad	29·548	SW	1	89·2	77·2	91	0·23	23·85	-6·67
Khandwa	29·567	Calm	3	83·2	74·6	78	0·02	17·81	+0·77
Raipur	29·539	SW	7	85·3	75·2	92	0·59	24·40	-5·74
Nagpur	29·549	W	9	85·0	77·1	86	...	22·81	-4·14
Amraoti	29·549	W	9	82·6	73·3	86	0·03	12·77	-7·03
Akola	29·505	W	8	83·5	75·2	85	0·03	15·67	-1·56
Surat	29·553	SW	3	84·3	76·5	93	0·12	26·32	-5·52
Malegaon	29·571	W	7	83·4	72·1	74	0·01	8·60	-1·79
Bombay	29·631	WSW	17	81·0	77·0	91	0·43	51·48	+0·82
Colaba ..

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DISASTROUS FIRE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE PRESERVES ALL ITS CONTENTS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 25TH JULY, 1899.

To MESSRS. GUIMARAES and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—We hereby certify that the SAFE No. 88,191, by Messrs. CHUBB and SONS Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., London, in which we kept our Business Books, was exposed to the raging fire which destroyed the Market Place here, and although the said SAFE was subjected to the most intense heat for a long time, all the Papers and Books were FOUND INTACT, the covers of some of them being only a LITTLE YELLOW although almost touching the door.

You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.

(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD, British Pro-Consul.

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NOTES.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.

TO-DAY being Cocoanut-day all Banks are closed and offices more or less so.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£97 15-16—7-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£103 1-2 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£92 9-16 unchanged.
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-16 plus 1-16
Do in New York .....61 1-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·17 1-2 plus 1-2
Do on New York.....4·88—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent. "

Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000, at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The Bank of England's Reserve is 36 per cent. of its liabilities.

ARRIVALS.—"Mars," "Imaum."

EXCHANGE.—The market has been fully steady throughout the week with however only a moderate business passing. On opening after last mail left the one buyer of credits at 1s. 4 5-32d. was still open to take what he could get at this rate, but as there were practically no bills offering and the market steadying on Monday, he advanced his rate to the same as the others, 1s. 4 3-16d., and as is invariably the case, a few sellers came out at the lower rate, which was not accepted. On Monday 1s. 3 15-16d. became available for demand ready and forward, at which rate the Bazaar bought to a considerable extent when the rate went off not to come on again until yesterday afternoon when Houses bought a little. This rate, with 1s. 3 29-32d. Telegraphic, has been more or less available throughout the week for delivery next mail. In Credits there has been very little doing as might be expected with so little ready-produce to export this season, all the same rates are firmer, especially for forward, and though early in the week 1s. 4 3-16d. could be done for this and next month, Banks will only buy at this rate for August, demanding 1s. 4 7-32d. for September, and 1s. 4 1-4d. later. There are already signs of forward business moving as some bills for October to December have been sold at 1s. 4 1-4d.

Bank Telegraphic ready .....1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand ready ..1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits ready .....1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs .....1·70
Shanghai 30 days' sight.....Rs. 199 1-2
Hongkong " 147
Japan " 148 1-2

WEATHER AND CROPS—Up to date continue to be all that could be desired.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet with very limited business passing. During the week under report the highest rate touched for 31st August was Rs 94-10 and the lowest Rs. 94-2 per cent. In the absence of any support from London the market is not likely to show any improvement and the Exchange Banks are reported to have sold whenever the rate has gone up a little. On Thursday upon the Bank of Bengal balance being 35 lakhs down and the rate of interest being 1 per cent up from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. the market declined after touching Rs. 94-6 to Rs. 94-4. A very slight demand seems to have sprung Ready Paper in large amount is 2 annas higher than forward, while small clean pieces are about 12 annas higher than forward rate. Municipal Tansa bonds are quoted between 115 to 115 1-2, while 5 per cent Sanitary Bonds are nominally quoted 113. Port Trust Guaranteed and Unguaranteed have changed hands at Rs. 98 1-2 and Rs. 99 respectively.

STOCK AND SHARES.—The share market has been steady during the week and in the absence of any serious news from China and upon the satisfactory rains in Guzerat and Kathiawad there is a good demand of long neglected concerns. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,227 1-2 and the Bank of Bengal at 1,187 1-2. Few transactions are reported in Commercial's at 57 and 58. Press shares are steady and Mofussil's, Indian's, New Berar's and Volkart's have improved to 380, 140, 490 and 950 respectively, while French Press shares are in demand at 425. Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at 462 1-2xd, while Ahmedabad-Prantej shares have improved to 650, at which they are steady. Miscellaneous shares are steady and almost unchanged at previous quotations. China's, Currimbhoy's, Davis and Standard's have improved to 430,610, 275, and 190 respectively, while Mororjee and Sholapur's are in good demand at 1,410 and 1,785. Swadeshi's and Central's have improved, to 540 and 1,820. Petit's after touching 1,650 have declined to 1,625. Investors seem to have taken good advantage of the lower rates of Petit caused simply by speculation. City of Bombay shares have improved to 625 and the Queen's have improved to 550. There are buyers of Hindustan's, Western's and Indian Manufacturing shares at 340, 275 and 430.

There is an improvement of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 in almost every Company's shares but without any business passing in them. Colaba Land shares remain neglected at 305, while Port Canning's are steady at 502 1-2

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet for August and September with sufficient tonnage for what is likely to be required, but for the end of this year and the early months of 1901 it is steadier and in view of good crops a better demand is by no means unlikely.

For Trieste and Veince October-November-December 15s. was paid yesterday and a good business is reported for next year, March to May. During the week the Olivermoor was fixed away from Bombay and the Trentham Hall fixed in Calcutta at 28ss. 9d. For Hall 16s. has been paid, Hamburg 17s. and by liners for September 17s. 6d. A good line, 3,000 to 4,000 tons for Antwerp and Dunkirk is reported for next May at 17s. 6d. For Liverpool in the Stanley Hall 18s. has been paid, the same rate being paid for London by the "London Bridge."

COALS.—The position remains the same with more buyers than sellers the market keeping up in consequence and with the well known description of coals being sold so for ahead business is somewhat restricted.

JARDINE'S.—The sale of the week is one of 30,000 tons to Railways for 1902, at about Rs. 14, while a fair line, January to June next year, is reported at Rs. 14-8.

DESHARGAR.—Very little has been done during the the week, but some has changed hands for next year at Rs. 15-4.

BIRD'S.—A sale of 1,200 tons ex "Venus" on the way is reported at Rs. 14.

SEEBPORE.—A sale to Mills for September at Rs. 15 is all we hear of with a good enquiry from buyers.

TOPOSI RANIGUNGE.—1,200 tons for October, November-December were placed at Rs. 13, and a line of 5000 tons for 1901 at Rs. 12-12.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside :—

Singareni	13 1-2
Desharger Bengal	16
Muirs' Navigation	14
Jardines	14 1-2
Seebpore	14 1-2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT has fluctuated during the week owing to speculation but with the continual good advices from up-country closes quiet for new-crop particularly which is 3 as. to 5 as. 6 pies below last week. April-May White Delhi 4-14, August-September, 5-5.

LINSEED.—With arrivals averaging barely 15 tons daily business has of course been insignificant. Market closes quiet at Rs. 9-15-10 for bold.

CASTORSEED.—There has been a small inquiry during the week, market closes quiet but rates are steady at about 8 annas below last week say at Rs. 39-8-0.

RAPESEED.—With the exception of some small business in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-6 0 this article has been neglected but rates close unchanged though nominal. Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14, nominally, for want of stuff.

POPPYSEED.—A fair enquiry has ruled during the week but market closes quiet at Rs. 8-4-0 buyers, sellers Rs. 8-4-6, about 2 annas below last week.

BROWN RAPESEED.—London quotes 42s. 6d. August-September, Hamburg, buyers firmer.

LINSEED.—London quotes 46s. 3d. April-May Dunkirk, sellers easier.

SKINS.—The sheep skin sale closed to-day—good demand, light weights 1-2d. higher, heavy weights 1-2d. to 1d. lower. Total quantity sold 9,50,000.

COTTON.—The market for ready cotton continues very quiet with a retail business passing each day at irregular rates. The fall in Americans early in the week had a somewhat depressing effect on rates, but the improvement during the last two days in prices at New York and Liverpool has helped to steady things here a little, and given holders a little more confidence. The demand continues extremely small from all sides, and holders find it difficult to make sales either to buyers for local consumption or export. In new crops a few transactions have taken place at a decline on previous prices consequent upon the improved crop accounts which have come to hand from all districts. The weather repors have been satisfactory, good rains having now fallen in all districts—in fact in most places fine weather would now be beneficial to the cotton crops.

Receipts for the week are 1,000 bales against rather over 11,000 bales same week last year, while the shipments during the week under review have only 8,000 bales or 33,000 bales less than during the same time last year. To Europe about 5,000 bales more were shipped this week than during the corresponding week last season, but the deficiency to China and Japan was 38,000 bales. The total shipments since October 1st to August 8th have been 3,94,000 being against 1,043,000, bales same time 1898-99. Europe shows a decrease of about 420,000 bales, Japan are of 195,000 bales, and China has taken 25,000 bales less. Receipts into Bombay for the same time were 880,000 bales against 2,027,000 bales during the same months of 1898-99, the falling off thus being 11,47,003 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	198	4 1-32d
do. F. G.	188	3 7-8d.
do. (15-25th January 1901.	174	3 5-8d.
do. Good	183	3 3-4d.
Belatee, Fine	208	4 1-4
do. F. G.	203	4 5-32d.
Khandesh, F. G.	202	4 1-4d.
Oomra, F. G.	210	4 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	225	4 1-2d.
Westerns	212	4 11-32d.
Broach Good, 15-25th, March 1901.	212	4 3-8d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports nil. Imports 4,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5d 20-32d. Arrivals, closed quiet but steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov.-Dec	Feb.-Mar.
5·25	5·08	4·37	4·31
plus 7-64	plus 5-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
" to Continent	1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 13-16 unchanged
Futures, month of September	8·44—3
" of December	8·10—4

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900 Bales	1899. Bales	1898. Bales
For 6 days	634	10,834	5,030
From 1st Jan. to 8th Aug.	516,903	1,984,635	1,531,669
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	4,631	2,977	2,971
From 1st Jan. to 8th Aug.	39,870	434,393	419,555
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For 6 days	221	33,220	21,162
From 1st Jan. to 8th Aug.	162,632	415,051	350,788

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	30,126	76,496	13,972
Do from 1st Jan. to 8th Aug.	1,461,888	4,142,555	7,101,735
Linseed for 6 days	1,866	15,445	17,179
Do from 1st Jan. to 8th Aug.	630,413	1,825,879	1,913,061
Rapeseed for 6 days	495	32,080	40,234
Do from 1st Jan. to 8th Aug.	532,811	1,633,647	1,611,512
Gingellyseed for 6 days	124	1,727	5,012
Do from 1st Jan. to 8th Aug.	939,610	1,014,933	1,165,622

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	.....	22,054	....
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 8	8. 2,704,492	5,330,771	
Linseed for 6 days	4,017	17,436	52,892
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug 8.	669,575	1,809,191	1,922,330
Rapeseed for 6 days	.....	2,009	71,452
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug 8.	776,102	1,473,516	1,578,743
Gingellyseed for 6 days	13,871	.....	3,917
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug 8.	1,295,381	1,341,676	1,336,400

PIECE GOODS.—But little has been done during the past week for there is still hardly any enquiry from the districts and as lower quotations are coming in from Home dealers have not been enquiring in any quantity for ready, goods as they incline to the belief that prices at Home may fall to a lower level. In the Bazaar Rupees prices are much as they were, the rising tendency having been checked by the rather quieter news from the other side. There is a small demand for several descriptions of Grey cloths but Bleached Goods are still out of favour and prices do not seem to improve at all.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay during the week compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season.

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900.	January 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1898.
Khandeish, Barsee and Nagur	...	88	88	67121	314451	110943	411912
Oomras	...	...	...	31478	118915	41748	126879
Berar	...	..	198	76219	450536	125064	613382
Total	..	88	288	174818	912854	280756	1152673
Hingunghat	...	...	...	5546	9930	7645	12468
Dholleras	...	...	27	25722	277770	53388	316472
Broach	...	...	...	13106	119761	41476	122137
Compta & Dharwar	...	254	59665	129553	77785	131945	
Westerns	...	124	124	23428	12517	24028	18088
Bengals	...	92	101	190353	21034	322818	251989
Sind	...	...	...	18658	6793	26196	7020
Persian	...	...	...	10497	191	12012	259
American	...	964	964	14061	2139	19927	2872
Egyptian	...	...	...	8222	2895	11768	2984
Outer Sorts	...	...	156	5660	19	6851	22
Total	...	1268	1922	548136	1686072	881353	2028934

Summary of arrivals of produce into Bombay during the week :—

	Total Thursday's Receipts	Total Receipts for this week	Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1900	Total Receipts for same period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	718	3'844	1462609	4154353
Linseed	216	2022	639052	1827053
Rapeseed	...	495	332813	1644412
Gingellyseed	...	124	339070	1015927
Poppyseed	503	1409	405433	510300
Groundnuts	...	652	38575	133422
Castorseed	732	9013	350954	687328
Rice	22577	356334	10287701	2320513
Myrabolams	...	110	a256068	b.....

a Since 1st April 1900. b Not recorded.

Current Quotations of local made piece goods and yarns on Thursday, 9th August 1900.

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.ots.as.cts.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·50
Do	21 to 31	23 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·00
Domestics	18 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6·75 to 7·50
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chadders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·50 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 7·00
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks	24 to 37	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 37	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·00
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET :—Quiet.

Twist	No. 8s	Mule, As.	4 3-8 to 4 1-2	per lb.
"	8s	"	4 3-8 " 4 5-8	"
"	10s	"	4 5-8 " 5	"
"	12s	"	4 3-4 " 5 1-8	"
"	16s	"	5 " 5 3-8	"
"	20s	"	5 3-8 " 5 3-4	"
"	24s	"	6 " 6 1-4	"
"	30s	"	6 1-2 " 7	"
"	40s	"	7 1-2 " 8	"

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowmuggur 4 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cents. Consols	97 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	92 9-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £30,000,000, Decrease £300,000 ; Public Deposits £8,000,000 Decrease £4,400,000 ; Other Deposits £38,100,000, Decrease £230,000 ; Other Securities £28,900,000 ; Decrease £1,100,000; Notes and Gold £17,000,000, Decrease £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Adem, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BUIST—MORGAN—August 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Very Rev H W Griffith, Archdeacon of Lahore, Arthur Hunter Buist, The Guides, son of Major-General D S Buist, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Louise, daughter of Colonel A B Morgan, C B, Camberley, Surrey.

DEATHS.

GOW-SMITH—August 1, at Charleville, Mussoorie, Ethel wife of Wm Miller Gow-Smith, of Thurso House, Madhupur.
LEIGHTON—July 19, at Sialkot, Sergeant John Leighton, late of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.

THE Navy League has been covering the walls and parading the streets of London with fearsome placards representing the unprotected state of England, while her nearest neighbour is building war vessels and more or less obviously preparing for the invasion of hated Albion, and the capture of London. Lord Salisbury affecting to be under the influence of similar apprehensions, recently inquired of the Government of the Republic why two hundred thousand men were to be assembled, within thirty miles of the French Coast and the Channel fleet—greatly strengthened from other sources—was gathering at Cherbourg. The concentration of military and naval forces almost within sight of the English Coast certainly did appear to justify those who year in, year out, din into our ears that at a given moment, the French Generals, having overturned the Republic, would strike a sudden blow, and land innumerable Army Corps on the English Coast, for the double purpose, apparently, of avenging Fashoda and vindicating their honour, so roughly handled by the foreign press in the Dreyfus case. M. Delcasse gave the most reassuring explanations to the British Foreign Office, and to obviate any distrust stated that the autumn manœuvres of the land forces would be shifted some miles further inland from the coasts of the Channel. Our experts promptly pointed out that the change would bring the Army Corps nearer to important railway junctions in direct communication with Paris, from which thousands of railway carriages and waggons, and supplies of all kinds could be obtained without delay or hitch. The manœuvres came off in the last ten days of July, and we have not yet heard of any attempt at invasion. It would be well if those patriotic souls who live in constant anticipation of catastrophes that somehow never come off, would take the trouble to read an article that has just appeared in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on the French fleet and the colonial army. They would be greatly consoled by the avowal of Rear Admiral de Penfentenyothat the French, born soldiers, know nothing of the sea except what they see at bathing resorts, and that they never had the faintest conception of the proper way to employ naval forces. For them the sea is an obstacle, which must be crossed to get on terra firma where their military qualities can make themselves felt. They would then willingly, like another Æneas, burn their ships. The English, an insular people, far from regarding the sea as an obstacle, look upon it as a high road, the possession of which gives supremacy in time of war, for it is the base of military operations against an enemy. This correct appreciation of the value of the sea to those who can dominate it, has been, and always will be, says the Admiral, one of the most important factors in the terrible expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race. Her temperament has given England a sound naval strategy—to destroy the enemy's fleet, whenever she can attack it with a decided superiority of force. France has never, he says, been inspired by that master idea.

Our admiral courageously tells his French readers to study Captain Mahan's work on the "Influence of Sea-Power on History," where they will find that throughout the varying course of the naval operations which resulted in the loss of the vast Colonial Empire that France possessed in the end of the eighteenth century, the same faults were always committed; the French Naval Commanders always failed to make use of the many opportunities that presented themselves of destroying English squadrons in their power, preferring to carry out operations of very secondary importance. Under Louis XV. and Louis XVI. military officers frequently held commands in the French fleet. Admiral d'Estaing, who had been a colonel of infantry, neglected again and again to crush the inferior forces of the English, a fault which he expiated by the destruction of his fleet and the loss of his life. The more famous Comte de Grasse, Admiral of the United French and Spanish Fleets which secured the independence of the United States, contented himself with exchanging cannon-shots at a great distance with Admiral Hood, when he had twenty-four vessels, and the Englishman only eighteen. In the following year, with thirty-three line-of-battle-ships, he was quite delighted with himself at obtaining the capitulation of San Cristopher, to secure which he allowed Hood to escape with his twenty-two ships. A little later, he had the good luck to find himself, with his large squadron close to an isolated section of the British fleet. He allowed the opportunity to pass, because he had on hand an expedition against Jamaica. "For the Frenchman and the Spaniard," says the Admiral, "the sea is an obstacle that must be crossed rapidly, without weakening oneself in idle naval combats." In less than a year de Grasse lost three opportunities of bringing against the English fleet his crushing superiority. He ignored the strategic objective—the freedom of the sea—which would give him the possession of the ocean highway, and devoted himself to securing West Indian islands. "In that de Grasse was a thorough Frenchman, I will add that he was quite the soldier. Every Frenchman is a soldier, very few are sailors." It is to be noted that this is the opinion of a distinguished naval officer with a name redolent of his Breton lineage. What happened de Grasse in his expedition to Jamaica? Three days after he had half the English fleet in the hollow of his hand, the famous Rodney came up with his reunited fleet. Five French ships, the train of artillery that was to reduce Kingston, and de Grasse himself fell into his hands. All the previous conquests of the Allies dropped into Rodney's lap like ripe fruit. He had command of the sea. Sixteen years later, the Directory sent Bonaparte to conquer Egypt, and make it a base against the English in India. Having escaped, by a special Providence, the search of Nelson in every corner of the Mediterranean, Admiral Bruyes with two hundred sail, came in sight of Alexandria, which the English fleet had left forty-eight hours before. What would have happened if Nelson had been still there? There would have been an end to Bonaparte and his splendid army of veterans that had distinguished themselves in Italy and on the Rhine. As it was, the obstacle had been overcome. Bruyes's covering fleet was badly equipped and badly armed; even before it left Toulon there was a great deficiency of sailors, none of the crews had their full complement, and their discipline was sadly interfered with by the discourses on human freedom and fraternity they had heard at the clubs. The officers had been recruited in hot haste from the merchant marine. They were all ignorant of their naval duties. Bruyes plaintively wrote : "The French fleet is badly in want of officers who can manœuvre." Then came successful battles and the conquest of Egypt, but the indispensable base disappeared when the fleet was destroyed at Aboukir. In three years what was left of the French Army had to surrender to the English. Canada, Louisiana, Egypt, San Domiugo were all lost through the want of a solid base for operations on the sea.

The inference is that France lost a magnificent Colonial Empire, infinitely more important than her present possessions, either because her fleet was unequal to the task of securing the freedom of the seas, or, possessing such a fleet, she always turned aside from the true objective, the destruction of the enemy's fleet, to get command of the waterways. There are little signs of improvement at the present day. In 1855, during the Crimean war, the French fleet was equal to that of England. She had protected batteries, and the Gloire, the first ironclad, revolutionised the naval art, and set all the Powers to reconstruct their fleets. That would have been the time for the French Marine to maintain the advance that had been made. Napoleon III. was preparing the unification of Italy, which led to that of Germany. In 1870 when the Empire fell at Sedan, the English fleet was decidedly stronger than the French. After the peace, the navy was sacrificed on the altar of the country. It was necessary to re-organise the army, and to effect economies in view of the heavy war indemnity. A little later, palatial schools, railways constructed for electoral motives and the like wasted the finances of France. French influence in Egypt was abandoned. There were thirty-two Ministers of Marine in thirty years. Meanwhile England, at the instance of Lord Charles Beresford, voted the Naval Défence Act, so that, according to the audacious expression of that far-seeing sailor, England, in time of war, could extend her frontiers to the territorial waters of all her enemies. She has been able to send to South Africa 250,000 men, regardless of the protestations of the press of Europe, and indifferent to the sympathy of all the Powers for the two Republics. France has now for the second time a vast Colonial Empire. If she is not to lose it, she will have to give up her new-born affection for submarine torpedo-boats to destroy the enemy's ironclads, and think seriously of the measures necessary to defend her colonies on the high seas. The Colonial Army has been handed over to the War Office, though it can never be used for the defence of the Colonies unless the French navy enable it to cross the seas in security. The Admiral is convinced that at the outbreak of war the Colonial Army would be sent to the eastern frontier, and the Colonies would be left to take care of themselves.

THE latest of Mr. O'Conor's vast compilations of figures is the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. Five hundred and forty pages are required in which to deal exhaustively with this subject. But in this, as in all of his other reports, Mr. O'Conor introduces palatable matter to redeem the bewildering masses of figures from absolute dreariness. His summary and explanatory memoranda might advantageously be lifted bodily to the pages of educational works on India, for more tersely and accurately than any other publication do they convey the information frequently sought after but seldom found, as to how the great economical machinery of the Empire is run and how each department is directed and made to contribute its share to the general revenues of the country. It will be news to many who have interested themselves in the work of famine rel

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

YANGTSUN OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Russian losses on the 5th instant were 500 and the British 50. The German and the Japanese losses were heavy.

The Allies are advancing on Yangtsun.

[Twenty-five miles inland from Taku; Peitsang standing on the railway line half-way between that town and Tientsin.]

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Admiral Chaffee reports that Yangtsun was occupied by the Allies on the 6th instant and that the American casualties were sixty.

EXCITEMENT FEARED AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul-General, reports that a considerable British force has landed at Shanghai and that the merchants fear the landing will excite the Chinese.

THE GENERALISSIMO OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

The appointment of Marshal Waldersee to the Chief Command of the Allied Forces in China was doubtless pre-arranged by the Cabinets and is universally approved.

He sails in a fortnight.—*Special.*

[General Count Von Waldersee is chief of the General Staff of the German Army. He was born in 1832, entered the army in 1850, and served with distinction through the war of 1866, and through the Franco-German Campaign. In 1882 he became Quartermaster-General and acted as Deputy Chief of the General Staff on behalf of the aged Count von Moltke, at whose resignation he succeeded to the position of Chief of the General Staff. Count Waldersee married an American lady who had received the title of Princess Maria von Noer, as the morganatic consort of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein.]

A BELGIAN EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The Belgian General Verstraete with the approval of the Government is forming an expeditionary force for China and has appealed to the whole Army for Volunteers.

THE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND THE CHINESE.

Telegrams from Tientsin are most vague and seemingly indicate that two fights took place on the 5th instant; one at Tsi-Kow, close to Tientsin and also at Peitsang.

DEFEAT OF CHINESE IN THE AMUR DISTRICT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Russians have repeatedly and severely defeated the Chinese in the Amur district and captured a general and many officers.

THE POSITION AT PEKING.

M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, in a message to his Government states that besides 800 Europeans there are 3,000 Native Christians under the protection of the Legations who cannot be abandoned to massacre.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

An Indian Brigade is expected to land at Shanghai on the 12th instant.

THE AMERICAN MESSAGE TO CHINA.

The American Message to the Chinese Government was not an ultimatum but insists on the cessation of the attacks on the Legations, and also that the Chinese should co-operate with the Allied relieving force.

GENERAL GASELEE'S FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Of General Gaselee's Force the 1st Coolie Corps, 3rd Madras Sappers, 76th Bombay Infantry, three Companies 1st Madras Pioneers, Ordnance Field Park, and one Company 24th Punjabis have gone on to Sinho on the Taku-Tientsin line, while one Company 1st Madras Pioneers and one Company 24th Punjabis remain at Linkingtoo outside Wei-Hai-Wei.

THE COST OF THE CHINA CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

A rough estimate of the cost of the China Contingent prepared on the 30th ultimo, namely, before the mobilisation of the 3rd and 4th Brigades, places the initial expenditure at £1,450,000. This includes hospital-ships and marine charges for transport of the first division and a cavalry brigade to China. Recurring charges for pay, rations, forage and miscellaneous outlay are placed at £80,000 monthly.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The transports Fazilka and Lawada sailed to-day with the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and B No. 25 British Field Hospital.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The hired transport India, which reached Bombay on Thursday, entered the Prince's Dock on the same day, and yesterday morning she was moved to the Merewether Dry Dock for painting. A preliminary survey was made yesterday and the work of fitting the vessel as a transport will be taken in hand to-day. The necessary alterations on board the Formosa, which sails on Sunday, have been completed, and she is taking in provisions and stores. By to-day she will be ready to receive the troops.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie Commander C. J. Kendall, sailed yesterday afternoon for Madras, where she will embark the 20th Madras Infantry for conveyance to China.

All troops in the 4th Brigade, including the Imperial Service Corps, will be re-armed with '303 rifles, and each infantry battalion will be supplied with a maxim gun of similar calibre. As the brigade cannot sail for some time to come their equipment with the magazine rifle will be possible consequent on the arrival of Lee-Metfords from England this month.

As regards the re-armament of the 4th Brigade for China 2,636 magazine rifles will be required for the infantry and sapper units. These will be provided by the 37th Dogras, the two Battalions of the 1st Gurkhas, and the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, to whom will be re-issued Martinis. The 35th Sikhs will thus become the only regiment in the Field Army equipped with '303 rifles, and as they are split up on outpost duty on the Dera Ismail border, it would be difficult to collect their rifles quickly. We may add that the first consignment of 10,000 Lee-Metford rifles from home is shortly due at Bombay, and these will enable a fresh issue of arms to be made to the native units in the Field Army.

Brigadier General Reid, Commanding Malakand Field Force, has been appointed to command the 3rd Brigade Force. General Cummins being transferred to the 4th Brigade. This change has been made as the 3rd Brigade mostly consists of troops recruited in Northern India, while there are two Madras regiments in the 4th Brigade. General Reid and Staff will leave Calcutta in the "Nerbudda" on the 16th instant. The strength of the Imperial Service Corps in the 4th Brigade will be as follows: 1st Jodhpur Lancers, 500; Maler Kotla Sappers, 150; Ulwar Rifles, 720; Bikanir Camel Corps (without Camels,) 400; or a total of 1,770 of all ranks.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LATE KING HUMBERT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The late King Humbert was buried yesterday with great solemnity at the Pantheon.

The Duke of Argyll represented Her Majesty the Queen.

DEATH OF LORD RUSSELL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Lord Russell of Killowen has died from the effects of an operation.

[Lord Russell of Killowen, 1st Baron (cr. 1894), Life Peer, P. C., G.C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D. (Hon. Edin. and Cambridge, Dublin). Lord Chief Justice of England since 1894; Life Peer, was born on 10 Nov. 1832; son of Arthur Russell, Newry and Seafield House, Killowen, Co. Down, and Margaret, daughter of Matthew Mullin, Belfast, and widow of John Hamill, Belfast; married Ellen, daughter of Joseph Stevenson Mulholland, M. D., Belfast, 1858; educated at Castle Knock college; Trinity College Dublin. Barrister-at-law Lincoln's Inn 1859; Q.C., Bencher 1872; Treasurer, 1893; M.P. (L.) for Dundalk, 1880-85; Hackney, 1885-94; Attorney-General 1886, 1892-94; Counsel for British Claims during Behring Sea Commission, 1893; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 1894. Member of the Jockey Club.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GRAVE CONSPIRACY AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A grave conspiracy has been discovered at Pretoria, which was to murder the British officers there and abduct Lord Roberts with relays of horses on the night of the 7th instant amid the confusion which would have been caused by numerous incendiary fires.

Ten of the conspirators have been arrested and others who are suspected are being watched.

CAPTURE OF AMERSFOORT BY GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

General Buller captured Amersfoort on the 7th instant, driving General Christian Botha and four commandos from a strong position.

[Amersfoort lies 30 miles north of Laing's Nek and about the same distance from Standerta.]

DE WET DEFEATED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Lord Methuen co-operating with Lord Kitchener attacked and defeated a portion of General De Wet's force near Venterskroom on the 7th instant.

[On the Vaal river fifteen miles from Potchefstroom.]

THE CAPTURE OF ELANDS RIVER GARRISON.

Commandant Delarey abandoned the siege of Rustenburg on hearing of General Ian Hamilton's approach. Then, eluding General Carrington, he captured the outlying garrison at Elands River, consisting of 300 Bushmen and Rhodesians.—*Special.*

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The following casualties are reported:—

Harrismith, 6th August, Royal Engineers, severely injured, fall from horse, Major B. E. Morong.

Zelikal's Nek, 1st August, Reserve of Officers, severely wounded, Captain Bonham Christie.

BOER PRISONERS.

Two batches of Boer prisoners have arrived at Colombo. There are very few real Boers among them, the majority of the prisoners being described as "continental riff-raff."

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

At the Viceroy's Legislative Council held to-day Mr. Rivaz presented select committees' report on the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, from which Sir Harnam Sing dissents. He explained that changes introduced in the select committee were mostly of a minor nature, directed to render it broader and more elastic. A most important change related to periods for which mortgages between agriculturists and non-agriculturists might be executed. This it has been decided to extend to twenty years, which was what had been originally proposed by the Punjab Government. It has also been decided to permit unrestricted mortgages and sales of land in all cases where it was not a matter of land being made over from an agricultural to a non-agricultural holder, *i. e.*, no assent from the Revenue Officer need be obtained in any case in which under the Bill, as first drafted, such assent could have been asked for as a matter of right. The select committee further recommend that conditional sales of land be entirely prohibited throughout the Province, but that a new kind of mortgage be recognised under which the owner reserves to himself permanent tenancy of his holding at a fixed rent with the right of repurchase at any time on repayment of the original debt, his ejection being only possible in the event of his failing to pay the stipulated rent, or otherwise breaking his contract. The select committee further advise that legal practitioners be excluded from appearing before Revenue Officers in cases arising out of this measure. Revenue Officers, however, will only act in their executive capacity in the matter, their decisions being subject to suits in civil courts regarding such things as ownership of property. Mr. Rivaz added that a Bill will shortly be introduced in the Punjab Council to amend the law regarding pre-emption. The Land Alienation Bill as amended in the select committee, is to be republished, objections to it having to be sent in before the 25th proximo as Government hope to pass the measure into law before the close of the Simla session.

The report of the select committee on the Census Bill was also presented.

The Council then adjourned to-day fortnight.

RAIN FORECAST.

Mr. Eliot's forecast of the probable nature of the remainder of the rains is published and is entirely favourable, except as regards central and west Punjab, Sind and to less extent in north-west Rajputana, where Mr. Eliot fears there may be a tendency to deficiency. He says that fairly strong and steady monsoon currents are established in both the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and that condition in India is all favourable for their continuance. There is even a tendency to excess of rain in the next two months in Burma, North-Eastern India and Bombay. Mr. Eliot adds that the retreating South-West Monsoon in October, November and December is likely to be favourably distributed in the Peninsular.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Broome, 9th Bombay Infantry, is granted one year's leave to proceed home.

Captain Warden, 3rd Lancers, Hydrabad Contingent, officiates as Staff Captain in the Intelligence Department here, vice Conran proceeding to China.

MILITARY NEWS.

Commander Hewell, R. I. M., has been recalled to duty from leave at home.

About a hundred and fifty officers of the British Service are expected to arrive in India next month to fill the existing vacancies in the British Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen comes out next November on appointment as Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

Material for the military balloon section for India has been indented for from Home, equipment along with trained balloonists being expected to arrive in India early in the next cold weather.

FATAL FALL FROM A HORSE.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Captain de la Poer Beresford, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, died at Srinagar, Kashmir, yesterday, of concussion of brain from a fall from his horse.

MR. NUGENT'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, Chief Secretary to Government and Famine Commissioner, has been appointed provisionally to succeed the late Mr. Nugent as Member of the Bombay Governor's Council.

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 9.

Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, is suffering from an abscess in the leg which was opened yesterday. He is making fair progress. After recovery he proposes to take a prolonged holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left here at 10 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—2nd Battalion Royal Scots—Lieutenant Duncan, to be Acting Paymaster, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Ellis, Double Company Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, to command Depot, 26th Bombay Infantry; Captain Wooldridge, Double Company Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, to command Depot, 27th Bombay Light Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Kensington, Double Company Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty as Double Company Officer.

The following Officers are appointed to be officiating Double Company Officers, as a temporary measure, to complete the war strength of the undermentioned regiments:—22nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Krickenbeck, Double Company Officer, 10th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Casserly, 4th Double Company Commander pro tem; 20th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Rudkin, Double Company Officer; 20th Bombay Infantry; 26th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Holbrooke, Double Company Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry; 30th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Hay, Double Company Officer (Adjutant) 19th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Maxwell Double Company Officer, 27th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant Bayley, Double Company Officer, 27th Bombay Light Infantry.

The services of Lieutenant Wood, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 28th June for temporary employment as extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for his retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Syer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—Urdu, Higher Standard—Lieutenant Knowles, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant Haslam, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant Worstey West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant Hughes, 5th Bombay Cavalry; 2nd-Lieutenant Mayre, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant Armstrong, 21st Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Morris, 8th Bombay Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Scots, Royal Scots; and Schoolmaster Caulfield, Shropshire Light Infantry. Urdu, Lower Standard—Captain Collingwood, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd-Lieutenant Marichin, No. 4 Company Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieutenant Fraser, Royal Irish Regiment; 2nd-Lieutenant Graham, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant Carrott, Royal Army Medical Corps; 2nd-Lieutenant McLaughlin, Malwa Bhil Corps; Lieutenant Rennick, the Buffs; 2nd-Lieutenant Bannatyne, Unattached List, attached to the Royal Scots. Persian, Lower Standard—Lieutenant Marjoribanks, Wiltshire Regiment. Pushtu, Lower Standard—Lieutenant-Colonel Chase, 7th Bombay Infantry; Captain Budd, 12th Bombay Infantry; Captain Hasted, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant Meynett, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant Cotton, 6th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant Novis, Indian Medical Service; 2nd-Lieutenant Hay, Suffolk Regiment; Schoolmaster Morris, Wiltshire Regiment; Schoolmistress Peacock, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Quarter-Master Sergeant Ford, Lance Sergeant Smith, Private Nann, and Bassatt, North Wiltshire Regiment. Marathi, Obligatory Test—Major Battiscombe, 19th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by the War Office leave to proceed to England from South Africa, on medical certificate, under leave rules for the Staff Corps, specified period to count from 31st March, 1900:—Major Wale, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, to 20th September 1900; pension service, twenty-sixth year, commenced 8th March, 1901.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major Beresford (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, Poona) for 75 days, from 8th August, on private affairs, out of India; Royal Garrison Artillery—Captain Pasley, No. 18th Company Southern Division, for 6 months, from 27th July, on medical certificate, out of India; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Major Grant (Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Bombay Command) for 60 days, from 15th August, privilege leave to Simla.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

REMARKABLE SCENES AT CANTON.

TEXT OF THE VICEROYS' MEMORIAL.

CANTON, (via Hong Kong).

With considerable difficulty I have managed to secure from the Viceroy Li Hung Chang the following copy of the Viceroys' joint memorial, which is now being signed for presentation to the Dowager Empress:—

Joint Memorial to the Throne by the Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, Canton, the two Kiang Provinces, Nankin, the Hu-Kwang Provinces, Wuchang, Fukien, and Chen-Tiang, and Governor of Anhui, the Viceroy of Szechuan, the Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu, and the Governor of Shantung.

We have read with respect the telegraphic decree issued by the Chinese Ministers to the foreign States, obtained by us from the telegrams of Chinese and foreign origin, which sets forth the embarrassments to the Government caused by the rebel disturbances and foreign hostilities, and the efforts made to protect the foreign Legations. Henceforth all the nations will at once cease their fermentation, no intention to lightly engage in hostilities and only did so when it was found to be unavoidable and their anger and resentment will, as a matter of course, be at once appeased.

After having respectfully considered the sentiments indicated in this decree, we have decided to ask that they may be enlarged on in five ways. We would ask:—

1. That a decree be issued ordering the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors to continue the usual system of affording protection to foreign merchants and missionaries, so as to show that, although hostilities are in progress, non-combatants are still under the Government's protection, and to display more clearly the Heaven-like mercy of the sacred Throne.

2. The lightness or severity of the measures of the foreign Powers will depend solely upon the fate of their Ministers. We hear that the rebels disobey edicts and continue to attack the Legations. Foreign papers state, with reference to the assassination of the German Minister, that the German Emperor has made his troops swear revenge. All the Ministers abroad have telegraphed, and all the telegrams from foreign sources state, as do also the Consuls General in Shanghai, that the one thing of paramount importances is the safety of the foreign Ministers, and if only we save them there will be room for discussion on all matters, and the other nations will be able to make terms of peace for us.

3. We would also beg that a clearly worded decree be issued expressing the deepest and most sincere regret on the part of the Chinese Government for the assassination of the German Minister, and that a letter in the same sense be sent to the German Emperor. Then we can wait for other countries to mediate for us with Germany. Also let one copy that letters be sent to the American and French Governments, so as to show the desire of China to strengthen friendship with them and treat all nations with equal consideration.

4. We also beg that a decree may be issued instructing the Shuntien Prefect and the Chi Li Viceroy to find out, apart from the results of military operations, what foreigners and missionary establishments have suffered through the outbreak of rebellion, to make a list of losses to life and property and then apply for an edict granting charitable compensation as a proof of the Thrones merciful kindness and unwillingness to have guiltless people involved to their detriment.

5. We would also ask that a decree be issued to the Viceroys and Governors and the high military authorities of all the provinces, saying that if any disorderly criminals or mutinous soldiers are really annoying, or harming the well-conducted people, committing arson, assassination, or acts of robbery, they have permission to suppress them as opportunity offers, and report measures taken to the Throne.

This is the policy always hitherto adopted to bring peace upon the land and hold all these from outside. The capital must first be pacified, and the people's minds will then be quieted. Military discipline must be rigidly enforced before the "morale" of the troops can be raised.

Placards were posted on the streets of Canton this morning by merchants, protesting against the departure of Li Hung Chang and invoking all responsible men to unite in efforts to induce him to stay. Crowds of merchants thronged Li Hung Chang's Yamen at early dawn, and on their knees begged him to remain. Thousands of lanterns bearing the inscription "We humbly and respectfully entreat your Excellency to stay" were suspended about the Yamen and at the city gates.

Li Hung Chang appeared to be much moved. He told the petitioners that he dared not disobey the mandate of Pekin, and he urged them to use their influence with their neighbours and inferiors to induce them to respect the laws.

The people then tried to block the streets and to keep the city gates shut, so as to prevent Li Hung Chang from leaving the Yamen, but his soldiers cleared a passage. He finally embarked on board the Chinese steamship An-ping, with a suite of 231 persons, including 30 soldiers as a bodyguard, and sailed direct in the afternoon for Hong Kong.

Before sailing the Viceroy acknowledged to the American Consul, Mr. M'Wade, that he had received from the Empress an edict last night appointing him Viceroy of Chi Li, and commanding him to proceed thither immediately. He will never return to Canton.

He positively reiterated his belief that the foreign Ministers were still safe in Pekin, notwithstanding the numerous rumours of their massacre. Li Hung Chang's enforced departure bodes ill for the peace of Canton and the safety of the foreigners' lives, particularly of the missionaries of all religions. Influenced by fear, all the Chinese shops have removed their English signboards.—*Daily Telegraph*, July 18.)

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, July 20.

The foundation of the Atlantic Union in this country has been followed by that of a corresponding society in the United States. I have no knowledge of the influence likely to be attained by this society, nor can I tell how far it will be taken up by people of leading in the United States. But its objects ought to command respect and its methods appear to be wise and studiously moderate. It is to be hoped that the strictest moderation of language will always prevail, otherwise such an association would defeat its own aims. The society proposes simply to extend hospitality to English visitors and travellers; to refute erroneous statements concerning the English people in the public Press; to distribute appropriate literature tending to educate public opinion; and to furnish American travellers with letters of introduction to English people. So far as the Atlantic Union is concerned, such letters will be welcomed provided that their bearers are of the class for whom the Union is founded, viz., those who lead or influence public opinion, that is to say, the clergy, lawyers, men of science, artists, authors, journalists, professors, lecturers, teachers, professional men of all kinds, and leading men of every calling. It is, above all, for the intellectual side of America and our colonies that the Atlantic Union desires to work.

There are certain points, for instance, in which the American public seem to require a little education. I have found the following prejudices rooted firmly in the minds of Americans otherwise well informed. First, that the Queen rules and is a kind of Oriental Sultana who is above law, and orders everybody about as she thinks fit, and that we all live in terror of her and obey with trembling knees. The fact that the Sovereign of Great Britain does not possess so much power as their own President seems impossible to be realised. The next is the theory that popular election is the sovereign remedy for all ills; therefore, the House of Lords is a tyrannical anachronism. Now some of us do not believe that popular election necessarily gives a country a wiser Upper Chamber than our principle of an hereditary house. Some of us do see, on the other hand, that the House of Lords exercises a wholesome correcting influence; that it refuses to pass important measures until the voice of the nation is clearly expressed; that it then passes them as a matter of course. We also observe that the Peers enter the House, as a rule, late in life; that they are moderately rich; that they are trained from youth in the conduct of affairs, many of them having been in the Lower House; that they are continually recruited from the Commons, so that they cannot become a caste apart; and that they are eminently free from corruption. Can any Republic enter a similar claim on behalf of its Upper House? Then an American generally holds that every noble lord is a profligate. He points to two or three recent cases, ignorant of the fact that these are isolated and not representative cases, and also ignorant of the fact that these persons never venture to show their faces within the walls of the House. As regards the Church, Americans generally believe that the livings are all fat and rich; that they are held by younger sons; that the Church supports primogeniture and the game laws; and that livings are openly bought by the most unworthy persons for their own use.

There are prejudices which ought to be removed if possible. There are, however, certain points of ignorance which it seems impossible for any society to remove. For instance, I read the other day in an American paper that the English cottage has its windows filled up on account of the window tax. It is only fifty years since that tax was abolished! On another occasion I was invited by the representative of an important American magazine to read an article on the suburb of Hampstead which had been offered to the editor. In this paper I found a most wonderful description of the cottages of Hampstead. Their floors, it appears, are the naked earth; the broken windows are stuffed with straw; the pig and the fowls run in and out as they please; the thatch is broken. In the first place you see, the writer had heard that there was once a window tax, and he assumed that it still existed. In the second place, the writer had heard a good deal about the poverty of the Irish cotter, and, supposing that an English cotter was in the same condition, and that Hampstead was a country village, he read a little in a guide-book about this remote hamlet and invented the rest. Another writer sees in the curtsey of the little girls to the visitor a degrading proof of the servility of the rustics. These things, I say, cannot be wholly prevented, because ignorance always pushes to the front; but it might be rendered impossible if an American editor to print them. Perhaps the same kind of ignorance is manifested by our travellers in America, but one hopes not.

Six years ago I pointed out in these columns, writing from America, the very cheap and easy kind of fun to be made by holding up to ridicule things as they are in the States. The differences observed by the casual traveller lie on the surface; he does not perhaps understand the true differences—those produced by a century of a successful republic—but he does notice the little things. And I pointed out by way of illustration, how the same thing might be done by an American traveller in this country. I repeat what I have said because it applies especially to the "raison d'etre" of the Atlantic Union. The American traveller for instance—especially he who means to get this cheap form of satire out of the country—would observe that our people talk thick, while he talks clear; that we run words together, while he keeps words apart. "Listen!" he cries. "Don't laugh at them more than you can help, but listen." Then he remarks that if you order dinner at an English hotel they do not bring it all at once, but in separate relays. "Look" he cries. "Don't laugh out loudbut look." Then while at home he sees the Stars and Stripes flying from every other house, and hears every day some anniversary exhortation to patriotism; in England there is never a word said about the flag. "Poor creatures!" he says, "No doubt they are right in being ashamed of their island." He sees that the Englishmen think a journey of five hours along business. "How can they help it?" he says. "One long step and they are in the sea." Again, while he feels that the voice of the people lifts his own great mea—himself among them—to giddy heights, the natural distinctions of this country go for the most part to the men who make money. "Degraded country!" he says. "Look at us!" Observe that I have never met with any American traveller who has actually so ridiculed this country, but I have met with many English people who have so written about America, and if you consider you will agree with me that this kind of cheap fun and satire would be quite easy for any American travelling in England.

I have before me a document which I take to be significant of many things. It is a political paper; it contains advice, instruction, and exhortation about the ensuing borough elections; and it contains not one word about the incompetent Conservative or the unworthy Radical. It deals, instead, with practical measures affecting the conditions and the conduct of the daily life. I am not concerned with the defence of these measures. I only observe in them the recognition of the plain fact that the administration of the country, whether in domestic or in foreign affairs, should be in the interests of the nation, and not in those of party; and I rejoice in the anticipation of the break up and the disappearance of the two old parties and the substitution of measures. There will always be opposition whatever measures are adopted, and therefore, the principal use of opposition, viz., remorseless criticism, will always be found.

On many of these measures I should be very much in opposition. For instance, this document demands inspection in all kinds of things. Pray who is to inspect the inspectors? What about the little judicious bribing that is reported and believed, falsely or truly? It was once, for instance, solemnly assured by a man that certain houses, which he showed me, had been built in defiance of the law and the conditions imposed by the law, yet were passed by the inspector of the Board of Works at a fixed fee, viz., 15 guineas for the larger houses and 10 guineas for the smaller. Perhaps my informant was not trustworthy. At least it will be acknowledged that the thing was possible, and always will be possible. Therefore the inspectors should be watched with the greatest jealousy. Like the police, they should be shifted from place to place at frequent intervals. Some of them should be women, and they should not be allowed to see the register of their predecessors; I mean to go into opposition unless it is provided that the inspectors shall be themselves inspected.

I have been making a classification of the various societies in London. For this purpose I began with the list in Kelly's Directory, a list which has been compiled with the same care and thoroughness which distinguish this invaluable work in every other branch. The division there adopted might, perhaps, be altered in various points, but that is matter of opinion. Meantime, I want to call attention to the fact that there are no fewer than 1300 societies in this long list. A good many of them cover much the same field. Thus there is an Anti-Vivisection Society, a National Anti-Vivisection Society, a National Hospital Anti-Vivisection Fund, and, I believe, quoting from memory, two other societies with the same objects. This shows, first, that there is a considerable body of public opinion on the subject; and next, that the action of one society does not please some of the sympathisers, who start a second, from which falls off a third, and so on. Every trade and every profession has its benevolent society and its pension fund, and its trade union or institute. Every form that benevolence can take is represented on this list. All this we knew, perhaps, beforehand, but we do not realise, I am sure, the remarkable point brought out by the multiplicity of societies—all of which are designed for the benefit of somebody—namely, the recognition of the fact that single efforts are comparatively useless, except with very rich people, and that the very rich are likely to be misled into doing more harm than good by their endeavours. This fear is, I am convinced, the true reason why so few endowments are now presented by rich men to the public. The society offers a certain safety. One is tolerably safe in giving money that will be expended—after the rent and the salaries have been paid—upon relieving the necessities, say, of sick and aged gentle-women. That there are dangers even with societies is certain, but they are less than those encountered by the donor who acts alone and on his own limited knowledge.

Every trade and every profession—almost—has its own pension fund. Until the other day there was one exception. The calling of literature alone had no pension fund. There is the Literary Fund, which bestows grants upon literary folk in trouble; there is the Civil List of £1200 to be bestowed every year in new pensions. It is intended for persons who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, and art. Most unfortunately, there was inserted a clause which seems to give a wider range. For this reason the list is every year disfigured by the names of persons totally unconnected with literature, science, or art. Of late, too, the recipients have been largely the widows and daughters of persons distinguished in literature, science, and art. Practically, therefore, literature had no pension fund. Then the Society of Authors resolved to start one. The idea was taken up with a certain amount of enthusiasm. Some twenty literary men and women have between them given about £1200; others are contributing subscriptions of amounts varying from anything down to anything else. Now I want to make this Fund more widely known. There are many hundreds of people now who live by their pens. They write essays, biographies, plays, poems, novels, educational books—everything. It is a calling that is now better paid than was ever before known. But there are cases of breakdown—as of age and of sickness. I do not want to appeal to the public by this statement. That, I know, is not the wish of the committee. But I do invite the attention to this Fund of all persons connected, directly or indirectly, with literature. The method of working the money seems eminently sound. The whole of the donations will go into the capital fund, and the interest will be used for the pensions. Of the yearly subscriptions promised, two-thirds will swell the capital and the remaining third will be spent on pensions. This is our case, and I do think that it ought to command the most ready sympathy and a support as wide as should be given to a profession which numbers members in every grade and every rank. An annual subscription may be of any amount, even of the smallest, and the secretary of the society is to be found at 4, Portugal street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, July 20.

The principal race meeting held last Saturday was the second batch of national Cyclists' Union Championships, to which additional interest was imparted by the fact of the races being held on the new track at Lonsdale Park, Workington. The track is four laps to the mile, and well banked. There were three events down for decision, the chief being the five and twenty-five miles amateur championships, but the aspirants for championship honours only included A. S. Ingram, W. H. Payne, and W. S. Ramsey, as men of any distinction. The best race of the two was the five mile event, in which A. S. Ingram secured a grand victory over W. H. Payne by a matter of a few inches. In the twenty-five mile championship, Payne had again to take second position, this time to W. S. Ramsey. By Ingram's success last Saturday he achieved the honour of being the only rider to win a N. C. U. Championship at a similar distance three years in succession.

A month or so ago we referred in this column to a case which is now known as the "Cardiff scandal," where a cyclist named Grimwood was sentenced by the Cardiff Stipendiary to a term of fourteen days imprisonment without the option of a fine. Briefly the facts were as follows:—Grimwood was cycling with a friend along Cute Street, Cardiff, when the former on passing a vehicle knocked down a pedestrian named Murray, who had stepped out of the pavement right in front of his machine, and unfortunately inflicted upon him rather severe injuries. The case against Grimwood came on for hearing when he was at sea, and although his companion and other witnesses appeared in his defence the Stipendiary gave the above shameful decision. During the time intervening between the sentence and Grimwood's return steps were taken to get the sentence quashed, and this was last week re-tried before the Recorder of that town.

The Recorder, however, upheld the decision of the Stipendiary, and Grimwood is now undergoing the degradation of imprisonment while his friends and relations suffer with him. Even supposing the evidence at the trial to have been all against him, and that it had been proved beyond question that he ran the pedestrian down out of reckless use, one would hardly expect so severe a sentence, therefore it came with all the more surprise to everyone that the Recorder upheld the decision in spite of witnesses who swore to Grimwood only riding six miles an hour and with care. It was an accident pure and simple such as might happen to any rider, and it seems monstrous to think that we might at any time suffer similar degradation. Naturally the wheelmen in the district are enraged at the injustice.

The first unpaced tricycle record has been established. The distance covered was fifty miles, and the time occupied 2hrs. 30mins. 10 secs. These figures speak for themselves, and very clearly convey the merit of the performance of Messrs. Hall and Hoydonk. To cover fifty miles at the rate of nearly twenty miles an hour without any pacing assistance, and riding a tricycle, is a feat, the emulation of which would prove a very difficult matter even to the best riders of the day. The performance ranks alongside the best which have been accomplished on the safety bicycle. Unpaced road riding in this country is now far more in favour than the paced variety and from a sporting point of view this is most satisfactory, it being clear that more merit attaches to a record ride accomplished without any artificial aids than is the case when the rider is sheltered and drawn out by the help of pacing. The rider attempting an unpaced record, rides absolutely alone.

The Ripley Road, or in other words, the stretch from Thames Ditton to Ripley, was at one time a famous highway, being the most popular resort for wheelmen, to any race to the south side of the Thames. The fashion was to go through to the Green at Thames Ditton, and from there to take excursions in different directions, or, as was the case with the majority, to ride along the stretch of road as far as Ripley and back. The craze at one time was most remarkable, many Sunday mornings thousands of wheelmen would assemble on Ditton Green. Times change, however, and it is clear that there is a distinct falling off in the number of those who use the highway in question, which bids fair to return to its former position of one of the good highways out of London. The craze was a foolish one, restricting as it did the scope of the cycle to within the most narrow limits. The cycle is not meant as a vehicle to carry a man a few miles along a road to a famous meeting place, week after week, but it is meant to carry him into the highways and byeways, into different counties, and amongst different people. The word "Ripley" became so powerful that famous highways in different parts of the country adapted the name. Thus we had the "Ripley of the Midlands," the "Ripley of the North," and so forth.

Those who are "in the know" have expressed the opinion that we are about to see a great change in the construction of machines, the change to be in the form of anti-vibratory devices of one kind or another. When the pneumatic tyre was introduced in 1888, people were all of the opinion that the day of spring framed machines was over. Indeed, closely following the appearance of the pneumatic tyre, there disappeared from the market the one or two spring framed machines which up to that point had held strong positions. Whether the prophecy of change comes true or not, it must be borne in mind that since the pneumatic tyre has been the leading feature of every machine upon the road cyclists of all kinds have been unanimous that the pastime is one which can be enjoyed with the acme of comfort. The pneumatic tyre meets and checks vibration at its starting point, *i. e.*, at the point of contact of the road, and this being so, one only needs good and fairly elastic springs to obtain almost complete immunity from vibration. The spring frame and spring devices may come, but it is extremely doubtful if they will remain. Time will show.

Although we are clearly in again for two London shows in the form of the Stanley and the National exhibitions, the falling off in the provinces has been, and is, proceeding apace. The last big provincial exhibition to close its doors is the Midland Cycle Show, which after a brief run of four years, has decided not to continue. Really the only important provincial show to be held this year is the Manchester Show, which is presumably in a healthy condition, as the promoters have large amounts of trade and public support. When one considers that a few years back almost every provincial centre was running a cycle show of some kind or another one gets a very good idea of the extent to which the thing was overdone. It looks as though sooner or later we shall come down to one show, good big and representative; and the sooner that day comes the better it will be for all concerned.

Cyclists have indeed found a friend in Mr. Lane, Q.C., the Stipendiary of the West London Police Court. A few days back Mr. Lane had a case before him in which a cabman without giving warning pulled across the road in the fashion employed by the drivers of the dangerous entirely-covered-in van. Mr. Lane in fining the offending cabman had strong upon the dangers that cyclists already had to put up with in the streets, mentioning that he himself had seen riders thrown from their machines in that very district. He described the misbehaviour of the cabman as of a dangerous kind and stated that it was the duty of all drivers to look after cyclists, as much as it was the duty of the cyclists to look after drivers. Mr. Lane's remarks were very much to the point and have doubtless been appreciated by every cyclist who has read them.

The mile championship of the Birmingham Centre was decided at Coventry last week, before a large crowd. There were fourteen entries and good sport was witnessed, the winner turning up in Sid Ashley, of Birmingham, who won a fine race by a fair amount won very cleverly from H. G. Wells and H. Hubbard, who were second and third respectively.

THE FAMINE.

A meeting of the Famine Fund Committee was held on Tuesday last, at which among other business two further allotments of five lakhs to Bombay and three lakhs to Rajputana, recently made, were confirmed

PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS,

Ash Lane, next to the Currency Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOURS—8 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PROFESSOR RICHARD

(AMERICAN)

The world famed and renowned Scientific Specialist of 30 years' Experience, is in no way connected with any adventurers of similar names and supposed profession; nor is Professor Richard connected for several years with a certain Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the Parliament in Melbourne.

He holds Government Passport for identification and British Government documents.

At the disposal of the Government in authority for legal investigation, and as to his private carrier and financial circumstances to whom it may concern, he refers to his Solicitors, Messrs. Chenhall and Eddie, a well-known Firm of **Solicitors,** &c., of Sydney, Australia.

Mexican Woman, 30 years of age, one year in Consumption.

Not beyond hope.

The Professor will welcome, at his Consulting Rooms, his comrades of the Medical Profession of Bombay and Calcutta, as well as his former friends and patients.

PROFESSOR RICHARD **to recruit** his health, **retired** from active practice for a period of 4 years in 1896; **and will now be located in Bombay for 3 months only.**

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting a part of my "World's Record" it is proper that I should bring before the public incontestable proofs of my genuineness and bona fides and it is with this object in view that I append the following few critiques. In justice to myself as well as to those who have benefited by my scientific method of cure, I ask the public to consider the following testimonials of my success. Here I may state that I never give as references my private or public patients who have been treated by me. Expenses and space will not permit me to publish my *Sensational Scientific Book, and my World's Record*, testimonials of 30 years' active practice from the press critics, etc. The originals may be at any time investigated, and are at the disposal of the Government in authority for satisfactory and legal investigation.

IN MELBOURNE.

PROFESSOR RICHARD chose the Empire City of the Continent, Melbourne, if he were to meet with opposition, it was in that metropolis it would be the fiercest. Disdaining evasion he concluded to at once join issue there and give such satisfactory and conclusive proof of his abilities and genuineness that wherever else he might travel in the Southern Hemisphere, a simple reference to his experience in Melbourne, the cures he accomplished there, and the endorsement he received from both press and people, would be an all sufficient answer to calumny or charge of charlatanry he might afterwards be subject to, as the outcome or result of professional jealousy or maliciousness. The expected opposition was met with, and, as the appended notices will show, the contest was fierce and keen; it was one man against a host, but that man bore the shield of skill and the sword of truth, and, regarding neither fear nor favor, fought the battle to its victorious end; his supporters and partisans steadily increasing as the numbers of convalescents whom he had treated poured in their thanks and rallied to his standard; facts are stubborn things, and despite the eloquence of prejudice the public insisted on believing the evidence of their own eyes. With the result that Professor Richard, who entered Melbourne a stranger with hardly casual acquaintance, left behind him in that City hosts of friends, not only amongst those he had benefited by restoring their health, but amongst Government officials, prominent politicians, and even well known medical scientists who had been convinced of the genuineness of his motives and his scientific ability.

PROFESSOR RICHARD by Government Royal Letters Patent of Australasia and New Zealand, *Nos. 10276, 2254, 2403.*

MELBOURNE, TOWN HALL, JANUARY *13th, 1893.*

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of VICTORIA and the COUNTESS of HOPETOUN.

The Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. W. Shields, M.L.A.; the Treasurer, the Hon. Sir Graham Derry, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.; the Minister of Mines, the Hon. A. B. Outrim, M.L.A.; the Postmaster-General, the Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A.; the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. G. Graham, M.L.A.; the Solicitor General, the Hon. G. Turner, M.L.A.; the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Thomas Bant, M.L.A.; the Chairman of Committees, F. C. Masson, Esq., M.L.A.; Henry Foster, Government Secretary; Hon. Sir William Clarke, Bart.; and Lady Clark; Lieut.-Colonel, Hon. Sir F. T. Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.; and Lady Sargood; Hon. Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.; and Lady Wrixon; His Wright Worshipful the Mayor of Melbourne; His Worship the Mayor of Collingwood; His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress of Richmond; Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.L.A.; Hon. C. J. Ham, M.L.C.; Hon. C. L. Thornley, M.L.C.; Hon. Edward Morey, M.L.C.; Hon. James Pratt, M.L.C.; Hon. Agar Wynne, M.L.C.; Hon. J. F. Levien, M.L.A.; Hon. Jno. Gavan Duffy, M.L.A.; Hon. D. S. Wallace, M.L.C.; A. Harris, Esq., M.L.A.; J. G. Taverner, Esq., M.L.A.; A. S. S. Bailes, Esq., M.L.A.; G. H. Bannet, Esq., M.L.A.; H. A. Armytagd, Esq., M.L.A.; J. G. Turner, Esq., M.L.A.; J. S. Butter, Esq., F.R.G.S.; J. A. Isaacs, Esq., M.L.A.; Captain Salmon, M.L.A.; W. T. Carter, Esq., M.L.A.; A. A. Arnot, Esq., City Electrical Engineer, &c., &c., and many of the medical practitioners; Chairman E. L. Zox, Esq., M.L.A.

From J. A. P.,—POLICE MAGISTRATE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURT, MELBOURNE, 17*th January* 1893.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR RICHARD,

I have been asked urgently to bring the case of Miss Nena Ross under your notice to recommend her to you. If you can by your wonderful treatment give her relief, you will earn the gratitude of her friends and family. When I left you the other day, on reaching home I found some friends from the country had come to dine with me, and it was late before they left, so that I missed your interesting entertainment. Trusting that I may not be trespassing too much on your generosity in recommending another patient to you.

I am yours sincerely,
G. A. P., Police Magistrate.

Letter of introduction to Professor Richard from G. H. S., a well known Police Magistrate of Sydney.

BATHURST TIME, 18*th June* 1894.

TO THE EDITOR.

On many occasions I have been present at Professor Richard's treatment *and was astonished* at his success in bad cases. Many persons will gratefully remember his generous and scientific services. I was at first sceptical, but after what I saw, had to confess that the man was thoroughly genuine. You will find the Professor an honorable man in business matter, and a man with a kind heart too, and as well able to fight opponents as you are to manage the parsons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to thank Professor Richard on behalf of the Colling Wood Creche Committee for his generous donation of 50 pounds sterling (equivalent to B. Rs. 750)? For this unexpected funds I would like to acknowledge it publicly.—Yours, etc.,

FLORA TEMPLETON, Hon. Secy., Tarana Windsor,
23rd January.

From Lady Sir George Whitemore, Empire Hotel, Wellington,
August 13th, 1894.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR RICHARD,

Thank you very much for your kind enquiries. I am feeling very much stronger and can walk quite a long way without feeling tired. Sir George is keeping much the same, and Mrs. Discan is fairly well. I have written to tell Mrs. Williams, the wife of Archbishop Williams, of your plans, and I hope we shall be able to be in Napior by the 12th of September. With kind regards from us all.

Yours faithfully,
T. WHITEMORE.

TO THE EDITOR, NEWCASTLE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your columns for the following remarks? Professor Richard is one of the most advanced scientific specialists of the present day. He has practised for many years in Australia and New Zealand; and were you to examine the documents he has in his possession, I think you would arrive at the same conclusion. Four or five months ago I consulted the best specialists in Auckland, Christ Church, Sydney and Melbourne. One and all came to this conclusion that no mortal skill would remove the obstruction to my sight, and the only thing they attempted to do was to order very strong spectacles. I determined, however, as a last resort, to seek the Professor's advice. I have travelled thousands of miles in order that I might place myself under his treatment, and I am to-day in a position to say publicly that the mark is daily disappearing, and I expect in two or three weeks to have my sight restored. Is this not a great triumph for electricity? If any doubt the veracity of these statements, I am to be found at Mrs. J—s. W—and K— streets where they can have ocular demonstration.—I am, &c.,

J. R., Financial Agent,
Auckland, N. Z.

NEWCASTLE, *April* 29, 1894.

Special Notice:—These two testimonials are public properties, out of the Calcutta Newspapers; and to whomsoever it may concern, hundreds of similar testimonials in Professor Richard's favor *and his Sensational Challenge to Dr. W. of Calcutta*, may be read in four pages, in a Supplement of the Calcutta "Statesman" of on or about November 3, 1895.

(EXTRACT FROM THE CALCUTTA "INDIAN MIRROR," DECEMBER 14, 1895.)

ELECTRICITY CURES—AN M. D. AND HIS PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR RICHARD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR," CALCUTTA.)

SIR,—The Calcutta public know very well that since October, 1894, I have been suffering from a serious illness and had to relinquish my practice altogether. I had been suffering from Hœmoptysis (blood-spitting), fever, cough, hoarseness, and other complications. My case was given up as a hopeless one by my physicians, and up to this time the majority of the Calcutta public know that I am not now in the land of the living, having been gathered to my fathers. My case was, indeed, a very bad and serious one. In six consecutive days I brought up more than six seers of blood, and for four months continually I expectorated bloody sputa. I must state here frankly that I derived at times immense benefit from the able treatment of Kaviraj Bijoyratna Sen. But, unfortunately, the improvement each time was of a short duration, as every fortnight or so I would bring up a large quantity of blood, and the fever would increase to 106 F.

Be that as it may, I placed myself under Professor Richard's treatment on the 15th October last. I had to be carried in a chair to my "palankeen," and I fainted when a mild electrical current was applied. From the third day of his special treatment I began to improve; the blood spitting ceased entirely. I am now almost well. I can now walk and drive about. I did not purposely so long publish an account of my case, simply because I was so long waiting to see if the benefit would last long.

My wife also had been suffering from Bronchitis Asthma since 1886. Since the last 10 years she was almost confined to bed—more speciallay in the winter. Since under treatment, she has been quite free from her complaints, and can now walk about freely without the least difficulty of breathing.

I have seen many other bad cases benefited. I shall, however, mention two. A European lady, about 65 years of age, was stone-blind when she first came under this treatment. She can now see quite well by the help of one eye; the other eye, however, is still as bad as ever; the second case is that of Mr. Abberstein, formerly Railway Sergeant at Howrah, and now of Kotechanpore, Jessore. He was suffering from paralysis and softening of the brain, and his case was pronounced incurable by eminent European physicians. He is now "thoroughly cured." Space will not permit me to mention scores of other cases of cures.

The object of my writing to you this letter is to inform the suffering public of Bengal that the scientific method of cure of the Professor is not a myth, but is a new scientific system of cure. Those who are hopeless of a cure and have not benefited by other methods of treatment, ought to try his system without delay as the Professor's stay here will be till the 1st February 1896.

As a medical man myself, I think it my duty to make known cases of cure by a method of treatment which I find practically quite sufficient of itself without the help of any drug. I must state here that since under this special treatment I have not taken any medicine whatsoever.

I must also state here that I am under no obligation to the Professor for my treatment. I have paid his proper fees, each in advance, but I am under deep obligation to him for making me fit to pursue my avocation after an interruption of 14 months. Apologising for the length of this letter, I remain, yours, &c.,

BROJENDRA NATH BANNERJI, M.D.,
Calcutta.

EXTRACT FROM "THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA," CALCUTTA, (February 13th, 1896).

ANOTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR RICHARD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The other day you referred to Professor Richard's scientific mode of treatment by electricity. Here is a letter which has been received from the Raja of Mymensing and which will show how efficacious the treatment is of the Professor.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR,

Thanks for your kind inquiry. I am keeping well. I have to apologise for not writing before and telling you how I have kept my health after discontinuance of the electrical treatment under you.

I am glad to say I have had no more pains or stiffness of the joints, though the treatment has been discontinued over six weeks. Now, you know my case was not a simple one. I had been suffering from gout, rheumatism, for four or five years, and had swallowed enough of drugs to convert my stomach into a medicine chest, but the benefit derived from the use of drugs has been comparatively poor when contrasted with the effect of your scientific method of cure.

I was at Deogur when I read your announcements of the wonderful cures you professed to effect by your new method of introducing electricity into the human system.

I confess I was not without my doubts, but I seldom run shy of a new idea, and can lift myself out of the old grave if it be necessary.

After your very bold and open challenge publicly tendered to Dr. W., Calcutta, I thought there was something reliable at the bottom of it, and I made up my mind to give you a fair trial. Of course you charged me a very large fee, but I do not consider it now as money thrown away. I shall probably be leaving town shortly and shall carry away with me a very pleasant recollection of your invariable courtesy and friendliness to your patients, and shall not forget in a hurry the two instances of your wonderful skill and power in driving out the fever and cramp from me by grasping my hands tightly while saying, "That cramp won't be there any more," and "That fever won't come again."

Wishing you every success in your noble enterprise,

I am, very sincerely yours,
(Sd.) S. K. ACHARYA,
Rajah Bahadur of Mymensingh, A. B.

ELECTRICITY IS RUNNING A TILT WITH THIS RAVAGING DISEASE OF CONSUMPTION.

Never before in the History of Medicine has there been such tremendous activity in the elaboration of methods of curing consumption and general diseases as exists at the present time. From the highest to the lowest in the land, every one has suddenly become alive to the subject since that day, a few months ago, when the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting whose object was to interest the public in the question of erecting sanatoria for the treatment of this deadly disease.

Few people indeed recognise in the ordinary daily routine of life of the terrible percentage of deaths due to this cause, for, in 1896, according to the returns of the Registrar-General, the number of deaths directly attributed to consumption in one or other of its forms was close on sixty thousand. To put in another way, the figures mean that the death-rate of consumption was about one thousand and five per million of the population, still more startling is the fact which is to be drawn from the consideration of these figures, namely, that every day over two hundred people in Great Britain and Ireland catch the disease; on an average between eighty and one hundred will die either from consumption or from some effect derived from the microbe which produces the disease.

The afflicted are bathed in a tremendous flood of electricity. Immediately it begins to act, with the result, which always occurs with electrical discharges, of the production of that modified form of oxygen which scientists know by the name of ozone. It is much more active than oxygen itself, as it oxidises everything with which it comes in contact very quickly, and in this way it destroys all germs with which it comes in contact. The patient becomes permeated with the "mysterious and subtle fluid." Two or three minutes afterwards, the patient begins to expectorate a good deal, and in this way gets rid of many of the germs which have been loosened through his breathing the revivifying air, while, in addition, he has a feeling of great lightness and well-being.

Day after day the patient is subjected to the same treatment, and according to the statements which have been published, the rapidity with which the cure is effected is little short of miraculous. One girl was taken to his sanatorium weighing only ninety-two pounds, and suffering from all the marked symptoms of consumption. After she had been treated for a short time, she weighed one hundred and thirty-three pounds, a gain of forty-one pounds, and is completely well, so that she is now about to be married. Another lady, the wife of a wealthy physician, who was a victim to consumption, after having been treated for two weeks, was able to go up and down the stairs without any difficulty, many other cases could be quoted if necessary.

The principle on which the system acts is by improving the nutrition, causing the growth of new cells, and oxicising the blood, so that the red particles become redder and more numerous, in much the same way as people are benefited who are sent up to the mountains for change of air. In addition to this the germs are killed, and the pores of the body are opened to allow the passage of the chemically active rays of light which are generated by the electricity.

It would, therefore, seem that a new method of fighting this disease has been obtained, and as soon as it becomes better known, there is little doubt, but that the patients who have consumption will not be condemned, as they practically have been in the past, to live remainder of their lives face to face with death, but will be able to banish that germ visitant from their company, and take their place in the world, of activity, just as they were able to do before they had contracted, through causes more or less unknown, the germs of a malady which—whether it be slow, as it generally is, or whether it takes the form of what is known as "galloping consumption"—is sure to end fatally.

Professor Richard's new system and method of private scientific cures is based on the same principle as recommended by the highest medical authorities in Europe and America, and is endorsed by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, *vide* "Pearson's Weekly," June 3, 1899.

EXTRACT FROM 4 PAGES ADVERTISEMENT, SUPPLEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

"STATESMAN," November 3, 1895.

PROFESSOR RICHARD.

In last week's *Season* we stated that a correspondent had requested us to publish some information concerning a Professor Richard. A large number of our readers imagined that our paragraph referred to Professor Richard of 17, Chowringhee, and having received from our correspondent an assurance that the gentleman of Chowringhee is in no way connected with the quack lecturer of the same name.

We may add that the professor of 17, Chowringhee, is so famed in his profession, that many individuals have attempted and some of them succeeded in assuming his good name, subsequently getting themselves into serious trouble.

We have called on the professor and it is open to anyone else whether in high or low position to investigate the true facts, documents, &c., in Professor Richard's possession. We believe many are signed by Government officials, and persons of high position in Australia and New Zealand vouching for the Genuineness of Professor A. E. Richard and his High Reputation in the profession—A Registered Scientific Specialist and Medical Electrician.

(Signed) SEASON (Editor).

FROM THE MELBOURNE "EVENING STANDARD," etc., February 7th, 1893.

Of Professor Richard it may be truly said: "He came, he saw, and he conquered." Among the conquered being the Highest in the Land, the Governor of the Colony, Her Majesty's Ministers in Victoria and many of Her Majesty's Colonial Lords and Commons. Whatever we may say of the little American, his greatest enemies will not deny him his scientific abilities.

He has proved himself a man of wonderful force of character, extraordinary powers of penetrations and as a keen student of human nature as the world has ever been confronted with. It is such men as these that make history when their talents are directed into the proper channel.

Professor Richard, according to the Press of other countries in which he has travelled, has accomplished most remarkable cures, not merely of any one specific disease, but of many ills to which flesh is heir. Professor Richard has made scientific Electricity, as applied to cure, his life study, and though he has been tested in numerous ways, the evidence of thousands of cures has testified all over the world to the value of the curative properties that his system possesses.

"WELLINGTON TIMES," NEW ZEALAND, 21st July, 1895.

PROFESSOR RICHARD IN WELLINGTON.

Probably the greatest triumph that Professor Richard has achieved in New Zealand up to the time of publication has been during his season in Wellington. From the first night the success was assured. The people were not only taken by his unquestionable ability as a healer, but by the philanthropic liberality with which he gave his time and services to those from whom he could expect no reward. Cases were sent to him from the Benevolent Institution which he treated both publicly and privately, and the grateful acknowledgment from the patients and the master of the institution set the seal of genuineness on his desire to benefit suffering mortals and his undisputed ability to carry that desire out. His lecture at the Opera House on Sunday, 17th July, which, in addition to the press notices, has been reported in full in three columns, was attended by the largest and most sympathetic audience which the Opera House has ever held, and the cases which were treated on that occasion so firmly established the Professor's reputation that private patients flocked to his consulting rooms. The Professor was urged to revisit Wellington, as there were many desirous of placing themselves under his scientific electric treatment.

"WELLINGTON WEEKLY HERALD," July 15, 1895.

People may talk about faith healing cures, but Professor Richard has knocked all those simple means into a "cooked hat" through his skilful use of electricity. It was only in one of our last issues that we referred to the rapid strides which medical electricity was making in France as a curative agent, but not until we witnessed the wonderful cures that the Professor made in public before everybody did we really believe in that system. It is quite evident that the secret of the Professor's success lies in knowing how to use electricity. Fancy a mob of blind, and deaf, limp, and halt old buffers restored to their former functions in less than ten minutes. If the Professor lived in the "dark ages," he would be put down as a wizard, and either put on the frying-pan or sent down the river on a raft, but thanks to science and education Professor Richard is allowed to live.

"NEW ZEALAND TIMES," 7th August 1893.

Professor Richard, who has been practising in Wellington for the last four weeks, leaves for Christ Church this morning. His season has been a most successful one, not only in his public demonstrations, but in his private practice, which has been phenomenally large during the time he has been here, notwithstanding the Professor has treated so many poor people gratuitously.

"MELBOURNE HERALD," January 26th, 1893.

A MORNING AMONG BATTERIES.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

PRIVATE VIEW OF ELECTRIC HEALING.

HOW THE WITHERED ARE RENEWED.

A great number of people in Melbourne have had the opportunity of watching how Professor Richard, the scientific specialist, in his treatment of patients, who submit themselves to his care upon platforms, restores vitality to withered limbs, and infuses new energy into nerves unstrung by accident of disease. These experiments have been interesting enough, and have been full of instruction. But necessarily they could only be partially conclusive. The Professor was always careful to point out that he did not profess to be able to cure anybody by one or even two applications of the electric current. The public demonstrations were only useful to the extent to which they professed to be useful—as manifestations of the powers and possibilities of electricity in the cure of physical defects. Professor Richard's real work does not lie in platform demonstrations for the amusement and instruction of the public. He has a very considerable private practice, which occupies him "from early morn to dewy eve," at the Spring Street Consultation Rooms; but it is there that he does the real work upon the success of which his reputation is staked.

In conversation with the Professor upon the subject of his science, he was asked whether he would allow a representative to spend a morning with him at his consulting rooms, in order that his method might be observed at close quarters. "Certainly," said he, "I shall be happy to show you anything in my power, and you may see how the whole thing is done by watching the treatment of patients in various stages of cure."

"That is how the visitant came to be paid. At ten o'clock the visitor rang at the door of the Professor's rooms, and the dusky negro, who is so imposing a member of the establishment, opened the door. In a few minutes the Professor, who was always hard at work, appeared from one of the rooms and bade the visitor welcome."

"You are at work early, Professor."

"Early? oh, bless you, I commenced at half-past six this morning. I have one or two patients who are hard at work in their own business during the day, and it is to oblige them I commenced so early. I also had two members of Parliament among my patients this morning. Yes, I have to begin early, and then it seems I have never finished. Look in that waiting-room. There are a dozen people waiting their turns there, and I have a patient in every one of the six consulting-rooms ready for treatment."

"How many batteries have you at work then?"—"Six, one in each consulting-room. If you like to come in I will show you, if the patients have no objection."

The Professor asked the permission of each patient before allowing the visitor to enter with him. Here in the first room was a man half-stripped to be treated for sciatica, a bad nervous disease. He had already had two treatments. He was placed on the electric plates, and the battery was set working. In his hand the Professor held a small silver-plated instrument, which he explained he used as a kind of compass, to find the locality of the nerves upon which he wished to operate. It was charged with electricity, and as soon as he touched a portion of the skin was a perceptible agitation of the nerves and muscles of the patient in the immediate area of the spot touched. The sciatica patient only occupied a very few minutes, and then we rapidly stepped along to another subject, it was a man who was stone deaf; but the Professor, having examined him carefully, came to the conclusion that there was no organic defect, but only an obstruction, which a few courses of electric treatment would remove. In the manipulation of the delicate muscles of the neck and face, the Professor seemed to show very great skill and anatomical knowledge—a feature of his work upon which medical men made complimentary comments when he appeared publicly at the Athenæum Hall. "It is no use having the electricity unless you know just how and where to use it," explained the Professor. "You want to know precisely where the muscles are located and where the nerves are carried, and then by application of the current—So!—See?—you can influence the patient for good. A sound knowledge of the human-frame in all its delicate organisation is the first requisite. In another room we found a new patient waiting—an Italian, afflicted with blindness. The Professor, who is an accomplished linguist, and speaks Italian, French, German, as freely as he speaks his own English. He spoke to him in Italian, and ascertained that the cause of the blindness was Cataract. It was a serious case—almost a hopeless case—and it required careful examination before the Professor would undertake to deal with it. He examined it carefully, and finally pronounced that he would take the case, though he would not guarantee a cure. He applied the current to some of the facial muscles, and touched about the region of the eye with his electrical "compass" and then fixed up an appointment for another occasion, when a longer treatment could be given.

And so we went from room to room. It is not pleasant work describing human diseases, and really the Professor's treatment cannot be well described. It must be seen. So much depends on the careful, accurate touches and the skilful swift discernment. There is art as well as science in it—"Nons" as well as knowledge. It is rather depressing work to a layman watching the helpless and maimed and seeing their imperfections bared to the operator. Health is splendid, and disease in any form is hideous. But this feeling is redeemed by the looks of hope and confidence on the faces of the patients as they submit to the operation. It is a noble science that can give relief—a cure to those who suffer, and it is a high vocation to be the practiser of such science.

"MELBOURNE AGE" ("THE HEALING" LEADER ARTICLE), January 14th 1893.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIST.

The Electrical Demonstration given last night by Professor Richard, at the Town Hall, deserves more than a mere passing notice. Midway between a scientific and purely diverting entertainment, it contributed to both our knowledge and amusement, and besides added a substantial sum to the funds of a deserving charity. Unlike most so-called medical electricians, Professor Richard does not claim that electricity is a panacea. He only alleges that many diseases, mostly of a neurotic character, can be cured or alleviated by it, and in this he is entirely supported by modern Physicists and intelligent medical men. There is nothing more marvellous in this marvellous age of scientific research than the growth of our knowledge of electrical phenomena. It is true that science has as yet been unable to unlock Nature's Secret and tell us the whole truth, but we now know just as much about electricity as we do about heat or light. Modern Physicists have demonstrated that as light is a succession of exceedingly small waves in the all-pervading ether, so electricity is the effect of a succession of larger waves in the same ether. Undulations, which range from 37,000 to 65,000 to the inch, are visible to the eye, and are recognized, the largest as red, and the smallest as violet, light. Waves which are larger than those producing the red colour may be shown to be the sources of heat; and when these waves become vastly greater, then they extend from just outside the limit of visibility to some hundreds of feet in length, they are waves of electricity. These long waves will penetrate many media which are impervious to smaller waves, and their penetrating power can be much increased by what is known as alternation.

It was discovered by Faraday that a large current is excited in a wire in the passage of an ordinary generated current along another wire placed in certain relations to it. This phenomenon is familiar to every person who has ever used a telephone and has heard the buzzing and fragmentary conversation from the adjacent wires. This is called the induction, and an alternating current in one wire is produced by induction in another neighbouring wire. It is this fact which leads telegraphists to hope they may in time be able to send messages without a conducting wire. Quite recently, in a series of experiments made on the coast of England, messages sent along a wire stretched upon an island three miles distant were distinctly heard upon a parallel wire on the main land. This practical application of an induction current opens an almost unbounded vista of telegraphy without wires, but it must be added that, great as our advance has been in this and other branches of electrical science, our knowledge is really merely in its infancy. Hence everyone who adds even a mite to our general knowledge is welcome, and deserves much more praise than the man who moves a successful confidence motion or wages a successful war.

Incomplete, however, as is our knowledge of electricity in general, our knowledge of it in regard to the human body is still more deficient. That such be the case is not surprising for the only thoroughly reliable experiments we can make with muscles, nerves, and other tissue must be made after they have been removed from the body, or, at all events, having been so changed from their natural condition that we are unable to assert positively that their electrical condition, as we observe it, is the same as that existing when they were in situ. The great dispute, and one which cannot be said to be yet finally decided, is whether the organic tissues, such as the muscles and nerves, are themselves incapable of electric action, and the electric currents found in them are imparted from outside sources; or whether electric-motive forces are situated within the bodies themselves, and the currents are generated by these forces. It may be said that the weight of evidence gained by experiments so far is in favour of latter assumption, but the subject cannot as yet be considered to be definitely settled. Everyone has heard of the electric eel, which can of its own volition manufacture electricity, and use it as a weapon of defence, sending shocks through the water which either kill or benumb its foes. In these fishes organs of a peculiar structure occur which are entirely wanting in man. As far as regards muscles and nerves, our present knowledge enables us to assert that a muscle or a nerve removed from the body is positively electrical in its longitudinal sections, and negative in its cross section. We also know that the electrical tension differs in different parts of the quiescent muscle, and this knowledge is, fortunately, sufficient to enable us to apply electricity scientifically for some therapeutic purposes. The activity of the muscles and nerves is normally dependent on that of the central nervous system, especially the brain. Certain processes in the ganglionic cells affect certain muscles, the message being sent along nerves. Now, this activity can be evoked by other means, and specially by electricity. The message sent from the brain, for instance, to a particular muscle to contract, can also be instigated by electrical means. Suppose that the communication between the brain and a muscle is impaired by disease. The muscle, being unworked, would soon become waste and useless, but by the aid of electricity we are able to keep it in fair working order until communication is restored. The muscle will contract with every passage of an inductive current such as we have described, and the physician can meanwhile remedy the lesion or other temporary injury. In order to apply these currents it is not necessary to put the electricity direct to the muscle, an application which would in most cases be impossible. The nerves act as conductors, and convey the message with unerring accuracy. How this is done is a question that has not as yet been solved, but experiments have shown that the current passes along the nerve at an appreciable rate. If the nerve be cut at a certain distance, and the current be applied, the time that it takes to reach the muscle can be measured. If the nerve be cut nearer to the muscle, it can then be shown that the muscle will be affected in a somewhat shorter time, thus proving that the current does pass along the nerves exactly as it does along a telegraph wire. In addition to the motor nerves which affect the muscles, there is a vast system of sensory nerves which carry messages from the terminal organs—such as the eye—to the brain. By means of electricity messages can be sent along these nerves, and sensations produced in the central nervous system. Light shining upon a peculiar terminal apparatus in the retina of the eye with which the nerve of sight is connected causes a sensation of light. If the light were allowed to shine upon the bare nerve, it would not produce this sensation; but we can irritate this nerve of sight by electricity so as to produce the sensation of light in the brain, and so also with the other sensations. Professor Richard, when he repeatedly touches the patient, may be said to apply a series of induction currents, which are carried either to the muscle or brain as a motor or sensory nerve is touched. In the former case the muscle is made to contract, and can thus be got into working order if partly paralysed; in the latter we feel the same sensations which on application of an electrical machine itself would produce. Professor Richard passes the electrical current through his body; the current is localised in his person, so that the patient does not suffer from any shock. The current can unquestionably be applied more satisfactorily by his touch than immediately by connection with the terminals of the battery. It is not quite clear whether Professor Richard likes the electric eel, manufactures his own electricity to some extent; certainly he seems able to hold a greater supply than any ordinary man, and it may be questioned whether this ability could be acquired. Besides the use of electricity, already mentioned in preventing paralysis of the muscles, it can be therapeutically used with success in almost all cases where the nerves are in any way affected. For instance, in neuralgia or rheumatism, the excitability or conductibility of the nerve trunk can be modified by electricity, so that the pain entirely or partially ceases. There can be no shadow of a doubt that the electric current can be used beneficially upon the human body. The danger has been that its votaries claim too much for it, or have applied it without proper scientific knowledge. Professor Richard makes no such extravagant claims.

Professor Richard in his exhibitions is profoundly interesting to everyone. The distinct advantage that Professor Richard enjoys over most other people who have professed to be able to accomplish phenomenal cures is that he makes no claim on either faith or credulity, but simply professes to have to an extraordinarily strong degree a known curative power. The convincing proofs that seem to be given of this at the Scance at the Town Hall last evening, although amazing and incredible enough to all seeming, certainly gave every ocular sign on bearing out the perfect mastery Professor Richard has in electricity, and his extraordinary ability to direct that mastery to the cure of previously incurable cases. (A description of the cures performed follows.) Mr. Zox, Mr Taverner, Mr. Foster, and Dr. L. L. Smith, M.'s L. A., and other public men were on the platform, and carefully examined each patient's sorrowful credentials, and his audience last night had evidently no scruple about subscribing to him in a very hearty fashion of applause and cheers.

"MELBOURNE HERALD," JAN. 14TH 1893.

HEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

PROFESSOR RICHARD
AT THE TOWN HALL.
MEDICAL SCIENTIFIC ELECTRICITY.

THE ELECTRIC DEMONSTRATION and HEALING EXHIBITION, given at the TOWN HALL, last night, was a Brilliant Success. The object of the demonstration was to augment the funds of the Cheche Institution.

The Stage was elegantly furnished in drawing room style by Messrs. WALLACH BROS; and the scene was a picturesque one. The Hall was quickly filled, and on the stroke of eight, the Chairman (Mr. E. L. ZOX, M. L. A.) stepped on the Stage. He was followed by Messrs. Taverner, Dr. L. L. Smith, and Dyer, M.'s L. A.; Dr. Brown, and Dr. Ureitmeyer.

The Chairman, in introducing Professor Richard, said that not being a professional man, he was not there for the purpose of expressing any opinions as to the efficacy of experiments in Electricity, the Institution in aid of which the entertainment was to be held must strongly recommend itself to favorable consideration. He would lose no time in introducing the Professor to the Audience. Professor Richard, who was received with great applause, said:—In the first place I wish to extend my thanks to the Chairman and the Gentlemen of the Committee present upon this Platform, for the kind efforts they have made towards the conduct of this demonstration. I also desire to extend my thanks to the large audience here present with the object of helping in a good cause, mainly the assistance of such a deserving institution as the Cheche.

Before I begin I desire to tell you that I have not come here to establish a practice, I have simply attended here this evening for the purpose of aiding this institution.

That electricity is beneficial in curing, you will have the opportunity of seeing with your own eyes, and every Medical Gentleman knows quite well, that electricity is not quackery. Electricity is used more or less in every hospital and other institution that receives patients. It must, therefore, be of great benefit for mankind.

My time is too limited to permit me speaking at any great length. I will be happy to lend my assistance to any qualified Physician or Surgeon in treatment of Electricity. For 28 years I have practised the System which you shall witness, and the object of which is to relieve those who are in pain and suffering. (Applause.) I have had some visitors at my Consulting Rooms whilst I was treating poor patients, without any expectation of remuneration, who asked me how it was done, as they wished to learn. I simply asked who they were, and on hearing their bona fides as Physicians and Surgeons, I have offered no objection to accede to their requests.

Any duly qualified Medical Practitioners and Scientific Specialists may come on this platform, or at any time to my Consulting Rooms, and see how I treat my patients. I invite all Medical Men here present to come and take a seat on this platform with our well-known and highly respected friends and doctors of this committee. (Applause.)

I shall retire from practice soon. I have worked for 23 years, and have injured my health for the benefit of mankind, having turned the machine as they say, and finding that I cannot turn it much more. The secret will always remain with me, however, and I will be happy to show any Medical Gentleman the way in which I treat my patients. All I ask in return is a friendly shake of the hand and no more. (Applause).

I have worked so hard that a little rest will do me no harm (Laughter.) I came as a stranger, but I will not leave as one. (Applause). There are many people who will always welcome Professor Richard, whenever he comes among you again. (Hear, Hear.) I do not profess to cure every disease under Heaven, but I shall hold my own as a Medical Electrician and a Scientific Specialist. (Hear, Hear.) Again assuring you that I have not come here for the purpose of establishing a practice, but simply for the object of assisting a deserving institution, I will now enter upon the programme you have before you, and all I hope is that you will give me a fair-field, fair-play, and no favor. (Applause.)

In response to Professor's invitation, Wionarski stepped on the stage and sat between Dr. L. L. Smith, and other known Physicians.

An amusing episode was enacted during the course of the evening. The Professor is a patriot of French descent, and one of his cures was that of a sturdy old German, one of the real lagger and sausage variety.

"Well," said the Professor, "your country nearly killed mine, but you see I bear no malice." He replied, "you hat cure all der Frenchmen wot got hurt in dat war, and you now cure der Jarmans." The manner of delivery rather than the words put the audience in a roar, which increased as the Professor and his Teutonic friend embraced. A long list of cases was then successfully treated, particulars of which are given in another column after which,

The Chairman said the duty now devolved upon him of asking the audience to accord a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Richard for the way in which he was entertaining them that evening. The Medical men present agreed with him that what had been done was marvellous. The patients were recommended by men whose reputation was unquestionable. The Joint Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. G. A. Lawson and A. Clarence Johnstone, were also deserving of great praise for the manner in which they had worked.

Dr. Malsey in seconding the motion, said he could say emphatically that the mode of passing electricity through an instrument was not as good as passing it through the human body, because in the latter case the Physician could know exactly the strength of the current that was good for his patient, and could never make the mistake of giving too much. (Applause).

The Chairman said that the total expenditure on the evening's entertainment was £165 17s. and the receipts £96 16. s.; leaving a loss of £68. The Professor would pay the whole of the loss, and would also give £108 to the Creche Institution besides. (Loud applause.)

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. On returning to the stage, Professor Richard received an ovation; he thanked the audience, the Chairman, the Committee, and the Secretaries for what they had done.

The Secretaries, Mr. G. A. Lawson and Mr. A. Clarence Johnstone, also acknowledged the vote.

The entertainment was then proceeded with, and Professor Richard went through amusing and remarkable experiments. He extracted electricity from sword points, played with electric sparks on a tea tray and concluded by passing "a wonderful electric power flame" through his body and many other amusing feats. The certificates handed in relation to cases treated have been shown to our reporter. He also saw Professor Richard's cheque for £100 forwarded to the patroness, Lady Hopetown, to-day, by the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

"MELBOURNE HERALD," 10TH DEC. 1892.

A WONDER OF WONDERS.

PROFESSOR RICHARD.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIST IN MELBOURNE.

SOME MARVELLOUS CURES.

They came to scoff, but remained to pray. This might truly be said of many of those who attend the nightly scenes given at the Athenæum by Professor Richard. That is to say they come as unbelievers, but leave the hall perfectly convinced of the genuineness of the

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

No better place for exhibiting a light summer toilette could be found than the grounds of Buckingham Palace, and we cannot do better than discourse, this week, upon the marvels of millinery that were displayed at the Royal garden party. There was no lack of variety. Every type of costume, wearable in daylight, was represented. Even a white drill, such as nurses wear, appeared upon the scene. Another remarkable gown was worn by a short lady, and, consisted of very wide stripes of chocolate and yellow. A yellow satin looked so conspicuous as to remind the spectators that this vivid colour has for a time been neglected by the world that dresses. A well-known little lady wore yellow chiffon and Persian embroideries. In these three gowns began and ended the tale of yellow at the party.

Black lace over white chiffon or silk muslin was so frequently chosen by the elder among the ladies that it was almost a sort of livery. Almost all the Duchesses wore it, the lace being of a very transparent sort, set in insertions with intervals of black chiffon or silk muslin. All skirts were long, with the exception of those worn by the Queen's daughters, which just rested on the ground, no more. Brocade appeared to be the choice of the dowagers, the grandmothers. Sometimes it was misused in the way of elaboration. A bishop's wife had hers cut out in deep points, the spaces between which showed silk of a paler tone beneath. This would have been very well if the points had not been fastened down to the hem of the underskirt.

Old lace had been brought out from scented, secluded corners to grace the occasion. Bits of it trimmed bonnets with an intermingling of feathers and jet and steel. Lengths of it trimmed gowns. Lappets were folded into collar shape, and old-fashioned collars were frilled with chiffon and converted into fichus. All the old-world uses had disappeared, but there was the lace. It had to be used. In contrast with this were the up-to-date all-lace dresses. One of these, in a lovely tone of cream, was made up of over softest muslin of a similar tint, which gave value to the beauty of the lace. At the sides the skirt was entirely lace. Back and front were many frills. The hat was lace and muslin, like the dress, with a few creamy roses for trimming and the sun-shade matched the dress.

A lady in white muslin, much touched and piped and fretted by the needle's art, wore a little straight coat, falling an inch below the waist, and composed of the rarest old Venetian point. This little garment was literally worth its weight in gold. The painted muslins were even lovelier than the lace dresses, so delicately bright were the colours, and so deftly was the muslin intermingled with lace and diaphanous frillery. In comparison with lace and muslin, the satin gowns looked rather out of date. They are no longer seen by daylight in the circles of the sociably select.

One of the successes of the day was a gown composed of alternate stripes of fine black lace insertion and white silk muslin, broader stripes of exquisite embroidery relieving it at regular intervals. The faintest pastel tints of rose and coral, leaf green and turquoise, were introduced in the embroidery, all shadowy and dreamy in their soft pallor. A knot of narrow black ribbon velvet trimmed either side of the bodice, the yoke of which, as well as the elbow sleeves, was finished with frills of lace. The fine black crinoline straw hat was trimmed with filmy white silk muslin and bunches of what's o'clocks.

Many of the dresses were gathered in the new style all round the waist for several inches deep. A white surah, arranged in this way, was trimmed with bands of deep cream-coloured guipure, which, crossing the front in straight lines, drooped towards the back. A fine red crepe dress was trimmed in a similar way with bands of guipure. One of our tallest duchesses wore a cream-coloured muslin embroidered in a raised cord, also in a warm shade of cream colour. Twisted twice round the slender waist was a pale blue silk sash, which, hung in long fringed ends to the hem of the dress on the left side of the front. The hat, raised higher on one side than on the other, was trimmed with pale roses, and the silk sunshade had chine roses on a white ground.

Two sisters wore dresses of pale blue glace silk, quite untrimmed. On so hot a day even silk suggested undue height of temperature; and so did the numerous boas, even when composed of tulle. By-the-way, almost all the boas had long strands of chenille for fastenings, the boas themselves being only just wide enough to pass round the neck. But what they lacked in width they made up in depth, some of the frills standing out more than a quarter of a yard from the neck at right angles from the head. White or creamy tulle were usually chosen, but a very pretty boa had the upper hair in pale blue and the lower in palest tan almost pale enough to be cream colour. The chenille ends were sometimes black, sometimes cream colour.

None but the ladies themselves and their dress-makers know what the marvellous costumes cost. Mauve was a favourite colour, and lace dresses both black, and white, were well worn. The big ruffles, black, black and white and all white, have become a livery. The picture hat was much seen—large in size, and of extraordinary millinery beauty—but toques ran a good second. Bonnets now are for the dowdy and the dowager.

Cyclists have discovered that the fashionable transparent sleeve is by no means so cool as it looks. The sun burns the arm through it. The position of the hat-brim is another little point that each wheelwoman has to decide for herself. If she tilts it too low over her nose she cannot see what is coming. But if not low enough, her eyes are not properly shaded from the glare of the sun. An admirable costume is made of khaki coloured alpaca, the skirt fastening at the left side under a stitched seam. The little bolero coat is faced with white linen, pin-spotted with cornflower blue, and the pleated vest is in chiffon of the same shade of blue. The tie is white glace silk. The round hat is trimmed with khaki-coloured chiffon and a brown wing. The sleeves come over the hands, almost enabling the wearers to dispense with gloves, should they feel so inclined.

Dark blue or sepia brown linen has a good vogue as a material for cycling dresses. The skirt is untrimmed, but the bodice or coat has usually a little lace about it. A favourite way is to have a deep, frilled sailor collar, the front being filled in with a little pointed bib made of the material of the dress, and narrow insertions of Valenciennes or torchon lace.

A highly-interesting Scots engagement, which has just been announced, is that of Miss Helen Campbell, of Blythswood, to Mr. Cecil Laurie, son of the Dumfries-shire clergyman baronet of that name. There is, without exaggeration, no more widely known and deservedly popular family in the West of Scotland than the Campbells of Blythswood. The present Lord Blythswood—perhaps still more familiar as Sir Archibald Campbell—is a worthy peer of more venerable appearance than his sixty-five years would reasonably warrant. He is still a very active politician and no Conservative platform would be complete without his presence. Lord Blythswood is at present making a considerable addition to the quaint little parish church of Inchinnan, near Blythswood, which, if report be true, he will soon transform into quite a miniature cathedral. The baron of Blythswood devotes much time to county affairs, and is the presiding genius of the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition, Lady Blythswood—a sister of Lord Carrington—is an exceedingly energetic dame of Primrose League reputation.

The estate of Blythswood is a richly wooded one, with a big comfortable house of not particularly imposing appearance, while its situation near the unpleasantly fragrant Clyde is hardly a happy one. The name is taken from the small but immensely valuable property of Blythswood (now part of Glasgow), which yearly yields an enviable return to its peer-proprietor. It was near Blythswood that one of the unfortunate Earls of Argyll was taken prisoner after a struggle, and by the roadside is a piece of rock with reddish veins, which were long solemnly pointed out as marks of the Earl's blood!

To Lady Constance Mackenzie fell the honours of the day, wrested, after a keen contest, from Miss Vere Dawnay and Miss Chaplin, who both acquitted themselves admirably. Miss Dawnay is as light as a feather, and dives like a seabird, leaving scarcely a ripple in her wake; whilst Miss Chaplin, who is as graceful as she is beautiful, recalls memories of the Lorelei and Undine, with her sweet, fair face upturned to the light, and her long hair floating behind her in a golden trail. As to Lady Constance, the water is apparently her native element. She treads it as we others tread dry land. She skims along beneath the surface with the noiseless velocity of the torpedo. She floats like a cork, and in the fancy swimming competition she literally brought down the house—and it takes a great deal to make women enthusiastic particularly over another woman's performances with the thermometer at ninety in the shade!

A large share of the applause was unquestionably intended for the clever young swimming teacher, Miss Ada Lewin, to whom these fair water-nymphs owe a heavy debt of gratitude; for Miss Lewin has not only taught them how to live and move in the water, but also how to dress there. One looked at their dainty woollen stockingette costumes—a cross between a maillot and a princess polonaise—and recalled with a shudder the serge bathing gowns of the past, a hideous indecent, unhealthy abomination. Miss Lewin herself, designed the Bath Club swimming dresses, and she is greatly to be congratulated on the result.

To reach the dining-room of the club—whither one naturally hastened at the conclusion of the show—one had to cross a bridge forming the arch that spans the swimming-bath, and connects the Berkeley Street house with the Dover Street premises—to pass, in fact, from the ladies' to the gentlemen's headquarters. In Berkeley Street women reign supreme. Here they can enjoy not only a good swim, if so inclined, but also the Turkish bath, beloved of those who desire to reduce their weight—the most ardent desire of the woman of to-day. There, too, they can read their papers and write their letters in one of the prettiest drawing-rooms in London—all green and white walls and old engravings and cosy corners, lit by a long row of windows overlooking the gardens of Lansdowne House.

Our American cousins seem to have taken to the institution kindly, to judge by the names that figure on the members list, and some of the prettiest of the many pretty women who played the spectator's quiet part on Wednesday were to be found in the little group of her compatriots that gathered round popular Miss Esther Palliser. But it seems somewhat invidious to award the Palm where so many might lay claim to it. Lady Castlereagh looked lovely, and repeated inquiries as to the name and identity of a new beauty finally elicited the information that she was "Mrs. Montagu."

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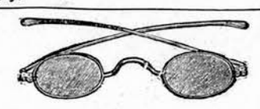

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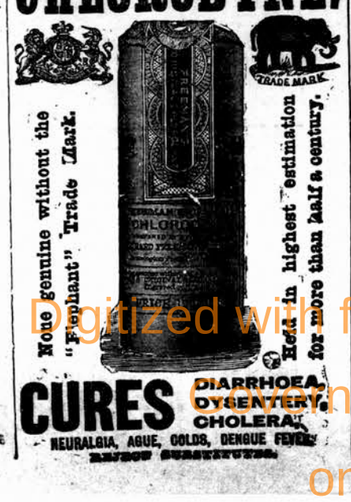

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THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

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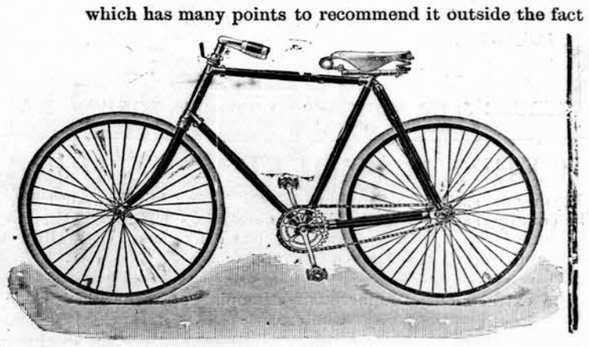
which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain: 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brooks's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests band steering lock standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly; keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the *lustre and freshness of youth*, eradicates Dandruff, *prevents hair from falling and turning grey*, is the *most cleanly* of all preparations, and is *perfectly harmless*.

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CHILDREN LIKE IT, Because it keeps the hair and scalp cool and clean, AND IRRITATION, and keeps the hair in whatever position desired.

THEY ALL LIKE IT, Because it is as PURE AS CRYSTAL, perfectly colourless, CONTAINS NO POISONOUS SUBSTANCE, no sugar of lead, sulphur, nitrate of silver, or grease, and does not soil or colour THE SCALP, FACE, OR THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC IN CLOTHING, produces a wonderfully pleasant and cooling effect on the head, and NO OTHER DRESSING IS NEEDED to give the hair the most beautiful appearance possible. Try it at once, and you will use no other.

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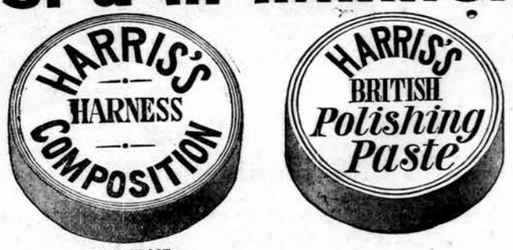

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NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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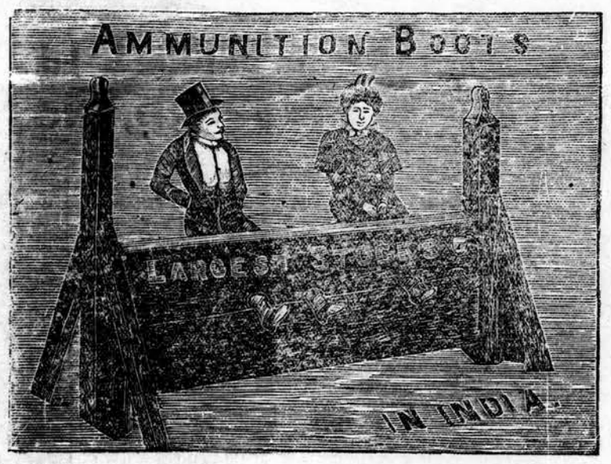

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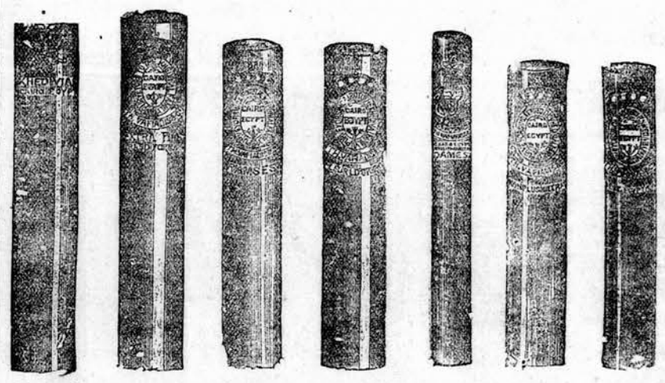

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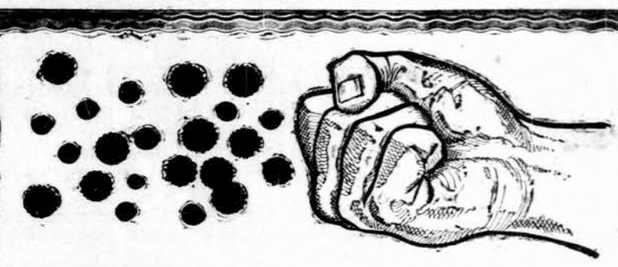

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